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<b>(54) Title:</b> MEDIUM-CHAIN THIOESTERASES IN PLANTS			
<b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>By this invention, further plant medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterases are provided, as well as uses of long-chain thioesterase sequences in conjunction with medium-chain thioesterase sequences. In a first embodiment, this invention relates to particular medium-chain thioesterase sequences from elm and <i>Cuphea</i>, and to DNA constructs for the expression of these thioesterases in host cells for production of C8 and C10 fatty acids. Other aspects of this invention relate to methods for using plant medium-chain thioesterases or medium-chain thioesterases from non-plant sources to provide medium-chain fatty acids in plant cells. As a further aspect, uses of long-chain thioesterase sequences for anti-sense methods in plant cells in conjunction with expression of medium-chain thioesterases in plant cells is described.</p>			

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## MEDIUM-CHAIN THIOESTERASES IN PLANTS

This application is a continuation-in-part of USSN  
5 07/968,971 filed October 30, 1992.

Technical Field

The present invention is directed to amino acid and  
nucleic acid sequences and constructs, and methods related  
10 thereto.

Background

Members of several plant families synthesize large  
amount of predominantly medium-chain (C8-C14)  
15 triacylglycerols in specialized storage tissues, some of  
which are harvested for production of important dietary or  
industrial medium-chain fatty acids (F.D. Gunstone, *The  
Lipid Handbook* (Chapman & Hall, New York, 1986) pp. 55-  
112). Laurate (C12:0), for example, is currently extracted  
20 from seeds of tropical trees at a rate approaching one  
million tons annually (Battey, et al., *Tibtech* (1989)  
71:122-125).

The mechanism by which the ubiquitous long-chain fatty  
acid synthesis is switched to specialized medium-chain  
25 production has been the subject of speculation for many  
years (Harwood, *Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol. Biology*  
(1988) 39:101-138). Recently, Pollard, et al., (*Arch. of  
Biochem. and Biophys.* (1991) 284:1-7) identified a medium-  
chain acyl-ACP thioesterase activity in developing oilseeds  
30 of California bay, *Umbellularia californica*. This activity  
appears only when the developing cotyledons become  
committed to the near-exclusive production of triglycerides  
with lauroyl (12:0) and caproyl (10:0) fatty acids. This  
work presented the first evidence for a mechanism for  
35 medium-chain fatty acid synthesis in plants: During  
elongation the fatty acids remain esterified to acyl-  
carrier protein (ACP). If the thioester is hydrolyzed  
prematurely, elongation is terminated by release of the  
medium-chain fatty acid. The Bay thioesterase was

subsequently purified by Davies et al., (*Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* (1991) 290:37-45) which allowed the cloning of a corresponding cDNA which has been used to obtain related clones and to modify the triglyceride composition of plants  
5 (WO 91/16421 and WO 92/20236).

#### Summary of the Invention

By this invention, further plant medium-chain thioesterases, and uses of plant long-chain thioesterase  
10 antisense sequences are provided. In addition, uses of medium-chain thioesterases from non-plant sources are considered.

In a first embodiment, this invention is directed to nucleic acid sequences which encode plant medium-chain  
15 preferring thioesterases, in particular those which demonstrate preferential activity towards fatty acyl-ACPs having a carbon chain length of C8 or C10. This includes sequences which encode biologically active plant thioesterases as well as sequences which are to be used as  
20 probes, vectors for transformation or cloning intermediates. Biologically active sequences are preferentially found in a sense orientation with respect to transcriptional regulatory regions found in various constructs. The plant thioesterase encoding sequences may  
25 encode a complete or partial sequence depending upon the intended use. The instant invention pertains to the entire or portions of the genomic sequence or cDNA sequence and to the thioesterase protein encoded thereby, including precursor or mature plant thioesterase. Plant  
30 thioesterases exemplified herein include a *Cuphea hookeriana* (*Cuphea*) and an *Ulmacea* (elm) thioesterase. The exemplified thioesterase sequences may also be used to obtain other similar plant thioesterases.

Of special interest are recombinant DNA constructs  
35 which can provide for the transcription or transcription and translation (expression) of the plant thioesterase sequence. In particular, constructs which are capable of transcription or transcription and translation in plant host cells are preferred. Such construct may contain a

variety of regulatory regions including transcriptional initiation regions obtained from genes preferentially expressed in plant seed tissue.

In a second aspect, this invention relates to the presence of such constructs in host cells, especially plant host cells, and to a method for producing a plant thioesterase in a host cell or progeny thereof via the expression of a construct in the cell. In a related aspect, this invention includes transgenic host cells which have an expressed plant thioesterase therein.

In a different embodiment, this invention relates to methods of using a DNA sequence encoding a plant thioesterase for the modification of the proportion of free fatty acids produced within a cell, especially plant cells. Plant cells having such a modified free fatty acid composition are also contemplated herein.

Methods to further increase the medium-chain fatty acid content of plant seed oils from plants engineered to contain medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterase are provided in an additional embodiment. In particular use of antisense sequences associated with plant long-chain thioesterases are used to decrease the native plant long-chain thioesterases, thus providing greater substrate availability for the medium-chain thioesterase.

Other aspects of this invention relate to methods for using a plant medium-chain thioesterase. Expression of a plant medium-chain thioesterase in a bacterial cell to produce medium-chain fatty acids is provided. By this method, quantities of such fatty acids may be harvested from bacteria. Exemplified in the application is the use of *E.coli* expressing elm and *Cuphea* thioesterases; the *fadD* *E.coli* mutant is preferred in some applications. In addition, temperature ranges for improved medium-chain fatty acid production are described.

Similarly, non-plant enzymes having medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterase activity are useful in the plant and bacteria expression methods discussed. In particular, an acyl transferase from *Vibrio harvei*, is useful in

applications for production of C14 medium-chain fatty acids.

Methods to produce an unsaturated medium-chain thioesterase by the use of a plant medium-chain thioesterase are also described herein. It is now found that, even in plants which exclusively produce and incorporate quantities of saturated medium-chain acyl-ACP fatty acids into triglycerides, the thioesterase may have activity against unsaturated fatty acids of the same length.

#### Description of the Figures

Figure 1. The nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of a bay C12:0-ACP thioesterase cDNA clone are provided.

Figure 2. The nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of an elm C10:0-ACP thioesterase partial cDNA clone are provided.

Figure 3. DNA sequence of a PCR fragment of a *Cuphea* thioesterase gene is presented. Translated amino acid sequence in the region corresponding to the *Cuphea* thioesterase gene is also shown.

Figure 4. DNA sequences of *C. hookeriana* C93A PCR fragments from clones 14-2 and 14-9 are provided.

Figure 5. Preliminary DNA sequence and translated amino acid sequence from the 5' end of a *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase (CUPH-1) cDNA clone, is shown.

Figure 6. The entire nucleic acid sequence and the translated amino acid sequence of a full length *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase (CUPH-1) cDNA clone, CMT9, is shown.

Figure 7. The nucleic acid sequence and the translated amino acid sequence of a full length *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase (CUPH-2) cDNA clone, CMT7, is shown.

Figure 8. The nucleic acid sequence of a *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase cDNA clone, CMT13, is shown.

Figure 9. The nucleic acid sequence of a *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase cDNA clone, CMT10, is shown.

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Figure 10. The nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of a *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase cDNA clone, CLT7, is shown.

Figure 11. Nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of a *Brassica campestris* long-chain acyl ACP thioesterase clone is shown.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Plant thioesterases, including medium-chain plant  
10 thioesterases are described in WO 91/16421  
(PCT/US91/02960), WO 92/20236 (PCT/US92/04332) and USSN  
07/824,247 which are hereby incorporated by reference in  
their entirety.

A plant medium-chain thioesterase of this invention  
15 includes any sequence of amino acids, peptide, polypeptide  
or protein obtainable from a plant source which  
demonstrates the ability to catalyze the production of free  
fatty acid(s) from C8-C14 fatty acyl-ACP substrates under  
plant enzyme reactive conditions. By "enzyme reactive  
20 conditions" is meant that any necessary conditions are  
available in an environment (i.e., such factors as  
temperature, pH, lack of inhibiting substances) which will  
permit the enzyme to function. Of particular interest in  
the instant application are C8 and C10 preferring acyl-ACP  
25 thioesterases obtainable from *Cuphea hookeriana* and elm  
(an *Ulmus* species).

Plant thioesterases are obtainable from the specific  
exemplified sequences provided herein and from related  
sources. For example, several species in the genus *Cuphea*  
30 accumulate triglycerides containing medium-chain fatty  
acids in their seeds, e.g., *procumbens*, *lutea*, *hookeriana*,  
*hyssopifolia*, *wrightii* and *inflata*. Another natural plant  
source of medium-chain fatty acids are seeds of the  
*Lauraceae* family: e.g., *Pisa* (*Actinodaphne hookeri*) and  
35 Sweet Bay (*Laurus nobilis*). Other plant sources include  
*Myristicaceae*, *Simarubaceae*, *Vochysiaceae*, and  
*Salvadoraceae*, and rainforest species of *Erisma*, *Picramnia*  
and *Virola*, which have been reported to accumulate C14  
fatty acids.

As noted above, plants having significant presence of medium-chain fatty acids therein are preferred candidates to obtain naturally-derived medium-chain preferring plant thioesterases. However, it should also be recognized that other plant sources which do not have a significant presence of medium-chain fatty acids may be readily screened as other enzyme sources. In addition, a comparison between endogenous medium-chain preferring plant thioesterases and between longer and/or shorter chain preferring plant thioesterases may yield insights for protein modeling or other modifications to create synthetic medium-chain preferring plant thioesterases as well as discussed above.

Additional enzymes having medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterase activity are also described herein which are obtained from non-plant sources, but which may be modified and combined with plant sequences for use in constructs for plant genetic engineering applications. Furthermore, such sequences may be used for production of medium-chain fatty acids in procaryotic cells, such as described herein for bay thioesterase.

One skilled in the art will readily recognize that antibody preparations, nucleic acid probes (DNA and RNA) and the like may be prepared and used to screen and recover "homologous" or "related" thioesterases from a variety of plant sources. For immunological screening methods, antibody preparations either monoclonal or polyclonal are utilized. For detection, the antibody is labeled using radioactivity or any one of a variety of second antibody/enzyme conjugate systems that are commercially available. Examples of some of the available antibody detection systems are described by Oberfilder (*Focus* (1989) BRL Life Technologies, Inc., 11:1-5).

Homologous sequences are found when there is an identity of sequence, which may be determined upon comparison of sequence information, nucleic acid or amino acid, or through hybridization reactions between a known thioesterase and a candidate source. Conservative changes, such as Glu/Asp, Val/Ile, Ser/Thr, Arg/Lys and Gln/Asn may



also be considered in determining amino acid sequence homology. Amino acid sequences are considered homologous by as little as 25% sequence identity between the two complete mature proteins. (See generally, Doolittle, R.F.,  
5 *OF URFS and ORFS* (University Science Books, CA, 1986.) Typically, a lengthy nucleic acid sequence may show as little as 50-60% sequence identity, and more preferably at least about 70% sequence identity, between the target  
10 sequence and the given plant thioesterase of interest excluding any deletions which may be present, and still be considered related.

A genomic or other appropriate library prepared from the candidate plant source of interest may be probed with conserved sequences from plant thioesterase to identify  
15 homologously related sequences. Shorter probes are often particularly useful for polymerase chain reactions (PCR), especially when highly conserved sequences can be identified.

When longer nucleic acid fragments are employed (>100  
20 bp) as probes, especially when using complete or large cDNA sequences, one would screen with low stringencies (for example 40-50°C below the melting temperature of the probe) in order to obtain signal from the target sample with 20-50% deviation, i.e., homologous sequences. (See, Beltz, et  
25 *al. Methods in Enzymology* (1983) 100:266-285.).

Using methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art, a DNA sequence encoding a plant medium-chain thioesterase can be inserted into constructs which can be introduced into a host cell of choice for expression of the  
30 enzyme, including plant cells for the production of transgenic plants. Thus, potential host cells include both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. A host cell may be unicellular or found in a multicellular differentiated or undifferentiated organism depending upon the intended use.  
35 Cells of this invention may be distinguished by having a plant thioesterase foreign to the wild-type cell present therein, for example, by having a recombinant nucleic acid construct encoding a plant thioesterase therein.

Also, depending upon the host, the regulatory regions

will vary, including regions from viral, plasmid or chromosomal genes, or the like. For expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganisms, particularly unicellular hosts, a wide variety of constitutive or regulatable promoters may be employed. Among transcriptional initiation regions which have been described are regions from bacterial and yeast hosts, such as *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, including genes such as beta-galactosidase, T7 polymerase, tryptophan E and the like.

For the most part, when expression in a plant host cell is desired, the constructs will involve regulatory regions (promoters and termination regions) functional in plants. The open reading frame, coding for the plant thioesterase or functional fragment thereof will be joined at its 5' end to a transcription initiation regulatory region such as the wild-type sequence naturally found 5' upstream to the thioesterase structural gene. Numerous other transcription initiation regions are available which provide for a wide variety of constitutive or regulatable, e.g., inducible, transcription of the structural gene functions. Among transcriptional initiation regions used for plants are such regions associated with the structural genes such as for CaMV 35S and nopaline and mannopine synthases, or with napin, ACP promoters and the like. The transcription/translation initiation regions corresponding to such structural genes are found immediately 5' upstream to the respective start codons. If a particular promoter is desired, such as a promoter native to the plant host of interest or a modified promoter, i.e., having transcription initiation regions derived from one gene source and translation initiation regions derived from a different gene source, including the sequence encoding the plant thioesterase of interest, or enhanced promoters, such as double 35S CaMV promoters, the sequences may be joined together using standard techniques. For most applications desiring the expression of medium-chain thioesterases in plants, the use of seed specific promoters are preferred.

It is noted that such constructs have been successfully used in genetic engineering applications to produce C12 (laurate) in plants which do not normally contain such medium-chain fatty acids (WO 91/16421). In particular, a bay C12 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase was expressed in *Brassica* and *Arabidopsis* plants. Seeds from the resulting plants were observed to contain up to 50 mole percent laurate in the seed oils (WO 92/20236).

A further genetic engineering approach to increase the medium-chain fatty acid production in such transgenic plants utilizes antisense sequence of the native long-chain thioesterase in the target host plant. In this manner, the amount of long-chain thioesterase is decreased. As a result, the introduced medium-chain thioesterase has increased available substrate and the content of medium-chain fatty acids produced may be similarly increased.

Other genetic engineering approaches to increase medium-chain fatty acids would include insertion of additional DNA sequence encoding plant thioesterase structural genes into cells, use of transcriptional initiation regions evidencing higher mRNA copy numbers or an improved timing specificity profile which corresponds better to the availability of substrate, for example. For example, analysis of the time course of laurate production, under regulatory control of a napin promoter, in seeds of a *Brassica* plant demonstrates that the appearance of medium-chain thioesterase activity lags behind the onset of storage oil synthesis by approximately 5-7 days. Calculations show that about 20% of the total fatty acids are already synthesized before the medium-chain thioesterase makes significant impact. Thus, substantially higher medium-chain fatty acid levels (10-20%) might be obtained if the thioesterase gene is expressed at an earlier stage of embryo development.

Additionally, means to increase the efficiency of translation may include the use of the complete structural coding sequence of the medium-chain thioesterase gene. Thus, use of the complete 5'-region of the medium-chain

thioesterase coding sequence may improve medium-chain fatty acid production.

When a plant medium-chain thioesterase is expressed in a bacterial cell, particularly in a bacterial cell which is not capable of efficiently degrading fatty acids, an abundance of medium-chain fatty acids can be produced and harvested from the cell. Similarly, over production of non-plant enzymes having acyl-ACP thioesterase activity is also useful for production of medium-chain fatty acids in *E. coli*. In some instances, medium-chain fatty acid salts form crystals which can be readily separated from the bacterial cells. Bacterial mutants which are deficient in acyl-CoA synthase, such as the *E. coli* *fadD* and *fadE* mutants, may be employed.

In studies with bay thioesterase, growth of *fadD* bay thioesterase transformants relative to the vector transformed control was severely retarded at 37°C, and less so at 25-30°C. Liquid cultures growing at the lower temperatures accumulated a precipitate and colonies formed on petri dishes at 25°C deposit large quantities of laurate crystals, especially at the surface. These deposits, as identified by FAB-mass spectrometry were identified as laurate. An abnormal growth rate phenotype is also noted in *E. coli* cells expressing an elm medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase. At 37°C, the elm thioesterase appears to be toxic to the cells, and at 25°C or 30°C the cells grow much more slowly than control non-transformed cells. It has been noted with both bay and elm thioesterase-expressing *E. coli* cells that variants which grow at the same rate as control cells at 25°C or 30°C may be selected when the transformed cells are grown for several generations. In addition, when a bay thioesterase-expressing normal growth phenotype variant is cured of the bay thioesterase encoding plasmid and retransformed with a similar plasmid containing the elm thioesterase expression construct, the elm thioesterase expressing cells exhibit a normal growth phenotype in the first generation of cells comprising the construct. Similarly, myristate crystals are produced in *fadD* *E. coli* transformants expressing a *Vibrio*

C14 thioesterase gene. In this instance the growth temperature does not significantly effect cell growth or myristate production. After separation and quantitation by gas chromatography, it is estimated that the laurate crystals deposited by the *fadD*-bay thioesterase transformants on petri dishes represented about 30-100% of the total dry weight of the producing bacteria.

When expression of the medium-chain thioesterase is desired in plant cells, various plants of interest include, but are not limited to, rapeseed (Canola and High Erucic Acid varieties), sunflower, safflower, cotton, *Cuphea*, soybean, peanut, coconut and oil palms, and corn. Depending on the method for introducing the recombinant constructs into the host cell, other DNA sequences may be required. Importantly, this invention is applicable to dicotyledons and monocotyledons species alike and will be readily applicable to new and/or improved transformation and regulation techniques.

In any event, the method of transformation is not critical to the instant invention; various methods of plant transformation are currently available. As newer methods are available to transform crops, they may be directly applied hereunder. For example, many plant species naturally susceptible to *Agrobacterium* infection may be successfully transformed via tripartite or binary vector methods of *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation. In addition, techniques of microinjection, DNA particle bombardment, electroporation have been developed which allow for the transformation of various monocot and dicot plant species.

The medium-chain fatty acids produced in the transgenic host cells of this invention are useful in various commercial applications. For example, C12 and C14 are used extensively in the detergent industry. C8 and C10 fatty acids are used as lubricants, for example in jet engines. C8 and C10 fatty acids also find use in high performance sports foods and in low calorie food applications.

The following examples are provided by way of illustration and not by limitation.

### EXAMPLES

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#### Example 1 Sources of Plant C8 and C10 Acyl-ACP Thioesterases

Discovery of a C10 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase activity in developing seeds from *Cuphea hookeriana* is described in WO 91/16421. Other plants may also be sources of desirable thioesterases which have preferences for fatty acyl chain lengths of C8 or C10. Such additional plant thioesterases may be identified by analyzing the triacylglyceride composition of various plant oils and the presence of a specific thioesterase confirmed by assays using the appropriate acyl-ACP substrate. The assay for C10 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase, as described for example in WO 91/16421, may be used for such analyses.

For example, other plants which are now discovered to have desirable thioesterase enzymes include elm (*Ulmaceae*) and coconut (*Cocos nucifera*). A significant percentage of 10:0 fatty acids are detected in elm seeds, and both 8:0 and 10:0 fatty acids are prominent in seeds from coconut. Results of biochemical assays to test for thioesterase activity in developing embryos from elm and coconut are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1

	<u>Substrate</u>	<u>Activity</u>	
		(mean cpm in ether extract)	
		<u>elm</u>	<u>coconut</u>
30	8:0-ACP	84	784
	10:0-ACP	2199	1162
	12:0-ACP	383	1308
35	14:0-ACP	1774	573
	16:0-ACP	3460	902
	18:1-ACP	3931	2245

With elm, a peak of thioesterase activity is seen with the C10:0-ACP substrate, in addition to significant activity with longer-chain substrates. This evidence suggests that a thioesterase with specific activity towards C10:0-ACP substrate is present in elm embryos. With coconut, endosperm thioesterase activity is seen with C8:0, C10:0, C12:0 and C14:0 medium-chain substrates, as shown in Table 6. These activities accord with the considerable C8:0, C10:0, C12:0, and C14:0 fatty acyl contents of the endosperm oil suggesting that one or more thioesterases with activity on these medium chain acyl-ACPs are present in coconut endosperm and responsible for medium chain formation therein

Example 2 - Acyl-ACP Thioesterase cDNA Sequences

A. Bay

Sequence of a full length bay C12 preferring acyl-ACP cDNA clone, pCGN3822, (3A-17), is presented in Fig. 1.

The N-terminal sequence of the mature bay thioesterase, isolated from the developing seeds, has been reported as beginning at amino acid residue 84 of the derived protein sequence (WO 92/20236). The remaining N-terminal amino acids would therefore be expected to represent sequence of a transit peptide. This 83 amino acid sequence has features common to plastid transit peptides, which are usually between 40 and 100 amino acids long (Keegstra et al., *Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol. and Plant Mol. Biol.* (1989) 40:471-501). A hydropathy plot of this transit peptide region reveals a hydrophobic domain at each end of the transit sequence. Other transit peptide sequences have been shown to contain similar hydrophobic N-terminal domains. The significance of this N-terminal domain is not known, but certain experiments suggest that lipid-mediated binding may be important for plastid import of some proteins (Friedman and Keegstra, *Plant Physiol.* (1989) 89:993-999). As to the C-terminal domain, comparison of hydropathy plots of known imported chloroplastic stromal protein transit peptides (Keegstra et al, *supra*) indicates that these transit peptides do not

have a hydrophobic domain at the C-terminus. However, preproteins destined to the thylakoid lumen of the chloroplast have an alanine-rich hydrophobic domain at the C-terminal end of their transit peptides (Smeekens et al., *TIBS* (1990) 15:73-76). The existence of such a domain in the transit sequence of the bay thioesterase might suggest that it has a double-domain transit peptide targeting this enzyme to the lumen of the thylakoid equivalent or to the intermembrane space. This is unexpected, since the substrate, acyl-ACP, has been detected in the stroma (Ohlrogge et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* (1979) 76: 1194-1198). An alternative explanation for the existence of such a domain in the bay thioesterase preprotein is that it may represent a membrane anchor of the mature protein that is cleaved upon purification, leading to a sequence determination of an artificial N-terminus. The *in vivo* N-terminus of the mature thioesterase protein would then lie at a location further upstream than indicated by amino acid sequence analysis.

Analysis of additional plant medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterase sequences, such as those encoded by the elm and *Cuphea* clones described herein, indicates extensive homology in the region initially identified as the C-terminal domain of the bay C12 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase transit peptide. It is thus possible that this postulated transit peptide "C-terminal domain" in fact represents a further N-terminal region of the mature bay thioesterase. In such a case, the leucine residue indicated as amino acid number 60 in Figure 1 is a candidate for the N-terminus of the mature bay C12 thioesterase protein. Western analysis of transgenic *Brassica* plants expressing the bay C12 thioesterase protein reveals a protein band of approximately 41kD, which size is consistent with the suggestion that the mature protein N-terminus is located at or near the leucine residue, amino acid number 60.

Gene bank searches with the derived amino acid sequences of plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterases do not reveal significant matches with any



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entry, including the vertebrate medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterase II (Naggert et al., *Biochem. J.* (1987) 243:597-601). Also, the plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterases do not contain a sequence resembling the fatty acid synthetase thioesterase active-site motif (Aitken, 1990 in *Identification of Protein Consensus Sequences, Active Site Motifs, Phosphorylation and other Post-translational Modifications* (Ellis Horwood, Chichester, West Sussex, England, pp. 40-147).

B. *Cuphea*

DNA sequence encoding a portion of a *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase protein (Figure 3) may be obtained by PCR as described in WO 92/20236.

Additional DNA sequences corresponding to *Cuphea* thioesterase peptide regions are obtained by PCR using degenerate oligonucleotides designed from peptide fragments from conserved regions of plant thioesterases described in WO 92/20236. A forward primer, TECU9, contains 17 nucleotides corresponding to all possible coding sequences for amino acids 176-181 of the bay and camphor thioesterase proteins. A reverse primer, TECU3A, contains 18 nucleotides corresponding to the complement of all possible coding sequences for amino acids 283-288 of the bay and camphor thioesterase proteins. In addition, the forward and reverse primers contain *Bam*HI or *Xho*I restriction sites, respectively, at the 5' end, and the reverse primer contains an inosine nucleotide at the 3' end. The safflower, bay and camphor sequences diverge at two amino acid positions in the forward primer region, and at one amino acid residue in the reverse primer region. The degeneracy of oligonucleotide primers is such that they could encode the safflower, bay and camphor sequences.

Polymerase chain reaction samples (100 $\mu$ l) are prepared using reverse transcribed *Cuphea hookeriana* RNA as template and 1 $\mu$ M of each of the oligonucleotide primers. PCR products are analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis, and an approximately 300bp DNA fragment, the predicted size from the thioesterase peptide sequences, is observed. The

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DNA fragment, designated C93A (*Cuphea*) is isolated and cloned into a convenient plasmid vector using the PCR-inserted *Bam*HI and *Xho*I restriction digest sites. DNA sequence of representative clones is obtained. Analysis of these sequences indicates that at least two different, but homologous *Cuphea hookeriana* cDNAs were amplified. The DNA sequences of two *Cuphea* PCR fragments, 14-2 and 14-9, are presented in Figure 4.

Total RNA for cDNA library construction may be isolated from developing *Cuphea* embryos by modifying the DNA isolation method of Webb and Knapp (*Plant Mol. Biol. Reporter* (1990) 8:180-195). Buffers include:

REC: 50mM TrisCl pH 9, 0.7 M NaCl, 10 mM EDTA pH8, 0.5% CTAB.  
REC+: Add B-mercaptoethanol to 1% immediately prior to use.  
RECP: 50 mM TrisCl pH9, 10 mM EDTA pH8, and 0.5% CTAB.  
RECP+: Add B-mercaptoethanol to 1% immediately prior to use.

For extraction of 1 g of tissue, 10ml of REC+ and 0.5 g of PVPP is added to tissue that has been ground in liquid nitrogen and homogenized. The homogenized material is centrifuged for 10 min at 1200 rpm. The supernatant is poured through miracloth onto 3ml cold chloroform and homogenized again. After centrifugation, 12,000 RPM for 10 min, the upper phase is taken and its volume determined. An equal volume of RECP+ is added and the mixture is allowed to stand for 20 min. at room temperature. The material is centrifuged for 20 min. at 10,000 rpm twice and the supernatant is discarded after each spin. The pellet is dissolved in 0.4 ml of 1 M NaCl (DEPC) and extracted with an equal volume of phenol/chloroform. Following ethanol precipitation, the pellet is dissolved in 1 ml of DEPC water. Poly (A) RNA may be isolated from this total RNA according to Maniatis et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A*

*Laboratory Manual* (1982) Cold Springs Harbor, New York). cDNA libraries may be constructed in commercially available plasmid or phage vectors.

The thioesterase encoding fragments obtained by PCR as described above are labeled and used to screen *Cuphea* cDNA libraries to isolate thioesterase cDNAs. Preliminary DNA sequence of a *Cuphea* cDNA clone TAA 342 is presented in Figure 5. Translated amino acid sequence of the *Cuphea* clone from the presumed mature N-terminus (based on homology to the bay thioesterase) is shown.

The sequence is preliminary and does not reveal a single open reading frame in the 5' region of the clone. An open reading frame believed to represent the mature protein sequence is shown below the corresponding DNA sequence. The N-terminal amino acid was selected based on homology to the bay thioesterase protein.

Additional *Cuphea* cDNA clones were obtained by screening a cDNA library prepared using a Uni-ZAP (Stratagene) phage library cloning system. The library was screening using radiolabeled TAA 342 DNA. The library was hybridized at 42°C using 30% formamide, and washing was conducted at low stringency (room temperature with 1X SSC, 0.1% SDS). Numerous thioesterase clones were identified and DNA sequences determined. Three classes of *Cuphea* cDNA clones have been identified. The original TAA 342 clone discussed above is representative of CUPH-1 type clones which have extensive regions of homology to other plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterases. Nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of a CUPH-1 clone, CMT9, is shown in Figure 6. The mature protein is believed to begin either at or near the leucine at amino acid position 88, or the leucine at amino acid position 112. From comparison of TAA 342 to CMT9, it is now believed that the TAA 342 sequence is missing a base which if present would shift the reading frame of the TAA 342 CUPH-1 clone to agree with the CUPH-1 thioesterase encoding sequence on CMT9. In particular, the stop codon for CUPH-1 is now believed to be the TAG triplet at nucleotides 1391-1393 of Figure 5.

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DNA sequence of an additional CUPH-1 clone, CMT10, is shown in Figure 9. CMT10 has greater than 90% sequence identity with CMT9, but less than the approximately 99% sequence identity noted in fragments from other CUPH-1 type clones.

A second class of *Cuphea* thioesterase cDNAs is identified as CUPH-2. These cDNAs also demonstrate extensive homology to other plant medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterases. Expression of a representative clone, CMT7, in *E. coli* (discussed in more detail below), indicates that CUPH-2 clones encode a medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase protein having preferential activity towards C8 and C10 acyl-ACP substrates. DNA sequence and translated amino acid sequence of CMT7 is shown in Figure 7.

Preliminary DNA sequence from the 5' end of an additional CUPH-2 clone, CMT13, is shown in Figure 8. Although CMT13 demonstrates extensive sequence identity with CMT7, DNA sequence alignment reveals several gaps, which together total approximately 48 nucleotides, where the CMT13 clone is missing sequences present in the CMT7 clone.

DNA sequence analysis of a third class of *Cuphea* thioesterase cDNA clones indicates extensive homology at the DNA and amino acid level to 18:1 acyl-ACP thioesterases from *Brassica* (Figure 11) and safflower (WO 92/20236). DNA sequence and translated amino acid sequence of a representative clone, CLT2, is shown in Figure 10.

#### C. Elm

Elm acyl-ACP thioesterase clones may also be obtained using PCR primers for plant thioesterase sequences as discussed above for *Cuphea*. TECU9 and TECU3A are used in PCR reactions using reverse transcribed RNA isolated from elm embryos as template. As with *Cuphea*, an approximately 300 nucleotide fragment, E93A, is obtained and used to probe an elm cDNA library. Nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of an elm medium-chain

preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase clone are shown in Figure 2. The clone encodes the entire mature elm thioesterase protein, but appears to be lacking some of the transit peptide encoding region. By comparison with other plant medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterases, the mature elm protein is believed to begin either at the leucine indicated as amino acid number 54, or at the asparatate indicated as amino acid number 79.

10 Example 3 - Expression of Acyl-ACP Thioesterases In *E. coli*  
A. Expression of elm thioesterase.

An elm acyl-ACP thioesterase cDNA clone is expressed in *E. coli* as a lacZ fusion. The ULM1 cDNA clone, KA10, represented in Figure 2 is digested with *Stu*I and *Xba*I to produce an approximately 1000 base pair fragment containing the majority of the mature elm thioesterase encoding sequence. The *Stu*I site is located at nucleotides 250-255 of the sequence shown in Figure 2, and the *Xba*I site is located at nucleotides 1251-1256, 3' to the stop codon. As discussed above, the N-terminus for the mature elm thioesterase is believed to be either the leucine residue encoded by nucleotides 160-162 or the aspartate residue encoded by nucleotides 235-237. The *Stu*I/*Xba*I fragment is inserted into *Stu*I/*Xba*I digested pUC118 resulting in construct KA11. For expression analysis, KA11 is used to transform *E. coli* strain DH5 $\alpha$  or an *E. coli* mutant, *fadD*, which lacks medium-chain specific acyl-CoA synthetase (Overath et al., *Eur. J. Biochem* (1969) 7:559-574).

As has been observed with bay thioesterase constructs, *E. coli* clones expressing the elm thioesterase exhibited abnormal growth rate and morphology phenotypes. The growth rate of *E. coli* DH5 $\alpha$  (*fadD*<sup>+</sup>) or *fadD* mutant cells expressing the elm thioesterase is initially much slower than growth of control cells at either 25°C or 30°C. At 37°C, the elm thioesterase plasmid appears to be toxic to the *E. coli* cells. After growing the transformed cultures for several generations, variants may be selected which grow at the same rate as control cells at 25°C or 30°C. A similar result was seen with *fadD* cells comprising bay

thioesterase expression constructs. A *fadD* mutant strain selected as having a normal growth rate when expressing the bay thioesterase was cured of the bay thioesterase construct and transformed with the elm thioesterase construct. This strain exhibits a normal growth phenotype in the first generation of cells comprising the elm thioesterase construct.

For thioesterase activity and fatty acid composition assays, a 25-50 ml culture of *E. coli* cells containing the elm thioesterase construct, and a similar culture of control cells are grown at 25°C to an OD<sub>600</sub> of ~0.5. Induction of the thioesterase expression may be achieved by the addition of IPTG to 0.4 mM followed by 1 or 2 hours further growth. For slow growing cultures, longer growth periods may be required following addition of IPTG.

A ten-ml aliquot of each culture (containing cells plus the culture medium) is assayed for specific activity towards C10:0-ACP and C16:0-ACP substrates as follows. Cells are harvested by centrifugation, resuspended in 0.5 ml assay buffer and lysed by sonication. Cell debris may be removed by further centrifugation. The supernant is then used in thioesterase activity assays as per Pollard et al., *Arch. Biochem & Biophys.* (1991) 281:306-312 using C10:0-ACP and C16:0-ACP substrates.

The activity assays from normal growth phenotype KA11 cells reproducibly demonstrate differentially elevated C10:0-ACP and C16:0-ACP hydrolysis activities. Upon induction with IPTG, the C10:0-ACP and C16:0-ACP activities are affected differently. The specific activity of the C16:0-ACP hydrolysis decreases slightly, while that of the C10:0-ACP hydrolase increases by approximately 44%. This data suggests that the C16:0-ACP hydrolysis activity is derived from the *E. coli* cells, rather than the elm thioesterase. As discussed in more detail below, a similar C16:0-ACP hydrolysis activity is detected in *E. coli* cells transformed with a *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterase clone, CUPH-1.

For analysis of the fatty acid composition, a 4.5ml sample of *E. coli* cells grown and induced as described

above is transferred into a 15ml glass vial with a teflon-lined cap. 100µl of a 1mg/ml standards solution containing 1mg/ml each of C11:0 free fatty acid, C15:0 free fatty acid, and C17:0 TAG in 1:1 chloroform/methanol is added to the sample, followed by addition of 200µl of glacial acetic acid and 10ml of 1:1 chloroform/methanol. The samples are vortexed to mix thoroughly and centrifuged for 5 minutes at 1000rpm for complete phase separation. The lower (chloroform) phase is carefully removed and transferred to a clean flask appropriate for use in a rotary evaporator (Rotovap). The sample is evaporated to near dryness. As medium-chain fatty acids appear to evaporate preferentially after solvent is removed, it is important to use just enough heat to maintain the vials at room temperature. The dried samples are methanolized by adding 1 ml of 5% sulfuric acid in methanol, transferring the samples to a 5ml vial, and incubating the sample in a 90°C water bath for 2 hours. The sample is allowed to cool, after which 1ml of 0.9% NaCl and 300µl of hexane are added. The sample is vortexed to mix thoroughly and centrifuged at 1000rpm for 5 minutes. The top (hexane) layer is carefully removed and placed in a plastic autosampler vial with a glass cone insert, followed by capping of the vial with a crimp seal.

The samples are analyzed by gas-liquid chromatography (GC) using a temperature program to enhance the separation of components having 10 or fewer carbons. The temperature program used provides for a temperature of 140°C for 3 minutes, followed by a temperature increase of 5°C/minute until 230°C is reached, and 230°C is maintained for 11 minutes. Samples are analyzed on a Hewlett-Packard 5890 (Palo Alto, CA) gas chromatograph. Fatty acid content calculations are based on the internal standards.

GC analysis indicates that the slow growing *E. coli* DH5α cells expressing the elm thioesterase contained approximately 46.5 mole% C10:0 and 33.3 mole% C8:0 fatty acids as compared to fatty acid levels in control cultures of 1.8 mole% C10:0 and 3.1 mole% C8:0. The largest percentage component of the control culture was C16:0 at

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45.2 mole%. In comparison, the KA11 culture contained only approximately 8.4 mole% C16:0. Similar analyses on a later generation of KA11 cells which exhibited a normal growth rate phenotype, revealed lower percentages of C10:0, 25.9 mole%, and C8:0, 18.9 mole%, fatty acids. In this later study, the control *E. coli* culture contained approximately 5 mole% each of C10:0 and C8:0.

B. Expression of *Cuphea hookeriana* thioesterases.

1. The CUPH-2 type *C. hookeriana* cDNA clone shown in Figure 7 (CMT7) is expressed as a *lacZ* fusion in *E. coli*. CMT7 is digested with *Stu*I and partially digested with *Xho*I, and the approximately 1100 base pair fragment containing the majority of the thioesterase encoding region is cloned into *Sma*I/*Sal*I digested pUC118, resulting in construct KA17. The *Stu*I site in CMT7 is located at nucleotides 380-385 of the sequence shown in Figure 7, and the *Xho*I site is located following the 3' end of the cDNA clone in the vector cloning region. As discussed above, the N-terminus for the mature CUPH-2 thioesterase is believed to be either the aspartate residue encoded by nucleotides 365-367 or the leucine residue encoded by nucleotides 293-295. For expression analysis, KA17 is used to transform *E. coli fadD*<sup>+</sup> cells (commercially available cells such as SURE cells from BRL may be used) or an *E. coli* mutant, *fadD*, which lacks medium-chain specific acyl-CoA synthetase (Overath et al., *Eur. J. Biochem* (1969) 7:559-574).

Unlike the results with bay and elm, *E. coli fadD*<sup>+</sup> cells transformed with KA17 exhibit no unusual growth or morphology phenotype. However, in *fadD* mutants, the plasmid is not maintained at 37°C. At 30°C, the transformed cells grow slightly slower and form smaller colonies on media plates although the plasmid is stably maintained.

GC analysis is conducted on cultures of both *fadD*<sup>+</sup> and *fadD* mutant strains expressing KA17 thioesterase. An increase in C8:0 and to a lesser extent C10:0 fatty acid accumulation is observed in both *fadD*<sup>+</sup> and *fadD* mutant



strains. In one experiment, levels of C8:0 and C10:0 fatty acyl groups in *fadD*<sup>+</sup> cells following a 2 hour induction were 23.5 and 8.1 mole% respectively. Levels of C8:0 and C10:0 fatty acyl groups after 2 hour induction in control cells were 3.9 and 3.0 mole% respectively. In a *fadD* mutant strain, fatty acids were measured following overnight induction. In cells transformed with KA17, C8:0 and C10:0 levels were 51.5 and 14.3 mole% respectively. In control cells C8:0 and C10:0 levels were 2.3 and 2.5 mole% respectively.

2. A construct for expression of a *Cuphea hookeriana* CUPH-1 type thioesterase in *E. coli* is also prepared. The construct encodes a *lacZ* fusion of the *Cuphea* mature protein sequence shown in Figure 5. The fusion protein is expressed in both wild-type (K12) and *fadD* strains of *E. coli*. Both strains of *E. coli* deposit large amount of crystals when transformed with the *Cuphea* expression construct. In addition, both transformed strains exhibit growth retardation, which is slight in the K-12 cells and severe in the *fadD* mutants. The slow growth phenotype is believed due to a toxic effect of C8 and C10 fatty acids on the *E. coli* cells. Fatty acid analysis (acid methanolysis) of K12 and *fadD* transformants does not indicate accumulation of a particular fatty acid. It is believed that the crystals observed in these cells may represent an altered form of a medium chain fatty acid that is not detectable by the acid methanolysis methods utilized. Studies of the ability of the cell extracts to hydrolyze acyl-ACP substrates indicates increased acyl-ACP activity towards medium chain fatty acyl-ACP C8, C10 and C12 substrates in transformed *fadD* cells. Results of these analyses are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

	<u>Lysate</u>	<u>Substrate</u>	<u>Hydrolysis Activity</u>
	Cuphea clone	8:0-ACP	830
5	"	10:0-ACP	1444
	"	12:0-ACP	1540
	"	14:0-ACP	1209
	"	18:1-ACP	1015
	control	8:0-ACP	4
10	"	10:0-ACP	52
	"	12:0-ACP	63
	"	14:0-ACP	145
	"	18:1-ACP	128

- 15 Normalization of the assay results to the C18:1 levels reveals a significant increase in the C8:0, C10:0 and C12:0-ACP thioesterase activities.

Further analyses of fast growing variants expressing the CUPH-1 thioesterase were conducted. Isolation and  
 20 analysis of the crystals produced by the CUPH-1 expressing *E. coli* cells indicates that these crystals are comprised of predominantly C16 and C14 fatty acids. In addition, further analyses revealed an increase in hydrolysis activity towards C16 fatty acids in these cells. It is not  
 25 clear if the C16 activity and fatty acid production are a direct result of the CUPH-1 thioesterase, or if this effect is derived from the *E. coli* cells.

- C. Expression of Myristoyl ACP Thioesterase in *E. coli*  
 30 A *Vibrio harvei* myristoyl ACP thioesterase encoding sequence (Miyamoto et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* (1988) 262:13393-13399) lacking the initial ATG codon is prepared by PCR. The gene is expressed in *E. coli* as a lacZ fusion and *E. coli* extracts are assayed to confirm myristoyl ACP  
 35 thioesterase activity. The C14 thioesterase construct is used to transform an *E. coli* *fadD* strain. The cells transformed in this manner deposit large quantities of crystals which are identified as potassium myristate by mass spectrometry. Fatty acid analysis of the *E. coli*

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extracts reveals that greater than 50% (on a mole basis) of the fatty acids are C14:0, as compared to control *E. coli* *fadD* cells which contain approximately 11.5 mole percent C14:0.

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Example 4 - Constructs for Plant Transformation

Constructs for expression of Cuphea and elm thioesterases in plant cells which utilize a napin expression cassette are prepared as follows.

10 A. Napin Expression Cassette

A napin expression cassette, pCGN1808, is described in copending US Patent Application serial number 07/742,834 which is incorporated herein by reference. pCGN1808 is modified to contain flanking restriction sites to allow  
15 movement of only the expression sequences and not the antibiotic resistance marker to binary vectors. Synthetic oligonucleotides containing *KpnI*, *NotI* and *HindIII* restriction sites are annealed and ligated at the unique *HindIII* site of pCGN1808, such that only one *HindIII* site  
20 is recovered. The resulting plasmid, pCGN3200 contains unique *HindIII*, *NotI* and *KpnI* restriction sites at the 3'-end of the napin 3'-regulatory sequences as confirmed by sequence analysis.

The majority of the napin expression cassette is  
25 subcloned from pCGN3200 by digestion with *HindIII* and *SacI* and ligation to *HindIII* and *SacI* digested pIC19R (Marsh, et al. (1984) *Gene* 32:481-485) to make pCGN3212. The extreme 5'-sequences of the napin promoter region are reconstructed by PCR using pCGN3200 as a template and two primers  
30 flanking the *SacI* site and the junction of the napin 5'-promoter and the pUC backbone of pCGN3200 from the pCGN1808 construct. The forward primer contains *ClaI*, *HindIII*, *NotI*, and *KpnI* restriction sites as well as nucleotides 408-423 of the napin 5'-sequence (from the *EcoRV* site) and  
35 the reverse primer contains the complement to napin sequences 718-739 which include the unique *SacI* site in the 5'-promoter. The PCR was performed using in a Perkin Elmer/Cetus thermocycler according to manufacturer's specifications. The PCR fragment is subcloned as a blunt-

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ended fragment into pUC8 (Vieira and Messing (1982) *Gene* 19:259-268) digested with *HincII* to give pCGN3217. Sequenced of pCGN3217 across the napin insert verifies that no improper nucleotides were introduced by PCR. The napin 5-sequences in pCGN3217 are ligated to the remainder of the napin expression cassette by digestion with *ClaI* and *SacI* and ligation to pCGN3212 digested with *ClaI* and *SacI*. The resulting expression cassette pCGN3221, is digested with *HindIII* and the napin expression sequences are gel purified away and ligated to pIC20H (Marsh, *supra*) digested with *HindIII*. The final expression cassette is pCGN3223, which contains in an ampicillin resistant background, essentially identical 1.725 napin 5' and 1.265 3' regulatory sequences as found in pCGN1808. The regulatory regions are flanked with *HindIII*, *NotI* and *KpnI* restriction sites and unique *SalI*, *BglIII*, *PstI*, and *XhoI* cloning sites are located between the 5' and 3' noncoding regions.

B. *Cuphea* Acyl-ACP Thioesterase Expression Construct

PCR analysis of *Cuphea hookeriana* reverse transcribed cDNA indicated that the 5' region of the TAA 342 CUPH-1 clone was lacking a guanine nucleotide (G) following nucleotide 144 of the sequence shown in Figure 5. (DNA sequence analysis of the CMT9 CUPH-1 clone confirms the presence of the G nucleotide in that region.) Thus, a G nucleotide was inserted after nucleotide 144 in TAA 342 by PCR directed mutagenesis resulting in an encoding region beginning at the ATG at 143-145 of the sequence shown in Figure 5. The corrected encoding sequence was cloned into a convenient vector using *SalI* and *XhoI* sites (also inserted in the PCR reaction), resulting in KA2. A *SalI* fragment of the resulting clone, comprising nucleotides 137-1464 of the sequence shown in Figure 5 (plus the inserted G nucleotide discussed above), was cloned into napin expression cassette pCGN3223. The napin/*Cuphea* thioesterase/napin construct was then excised as a *HindIII* fragment and cloned into the binary vector pCGN1557 (McBride and Summerfelt (1990) *Plant Mol. Biol.* 14:269-276). The resulting construct, pCGN4800, was transformed

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into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and used to prepare transformed plants.

Similarly, the *Cuphea* CUPH-2 clone, CMT-7 is inserted into a napin expression cassette and the resulting napin  
5 5'/CUPH-2/napin 3' construct transferred to a binary vector for plant transformation.

#### C. Elm Acyl-ACP Thioesterase Expression Construct

A construct for expression of an elm C10 and C8 acyl-  
10 ACP thioesterase in plant seed cells using a napin expression cassette is prepared as follows. As discussed above, the elm ULM-1 medium-chain acyl-ACP thioesterase cDNA does not appear to encode the entire thioesterase transit peptide. Thus, the elm thioesterase coding region  
15 was fused to the transit peptide encoding region from the *Cuphea* CUPH-1 clone as follows. pCGN4800 (CUPH-1 in napin cassette) was digested with *Xba*I, blunted and digested with *Stu*I to remove the mature protein coding portion of the CUPH-1 construct. The *Stu*I site is located at nucleotides  
20 496-501 of the CUPH-1 sequence shown in Figure 5. The *Xba*I site is located between the end of the *Cuphea* thioesterase cDNA sequence and the napin 3' regulatory region. The ULM-1 mature protein encoding region is inserted into the napin/*Cuphea* transit peptide backbone resulting from  
25 removal of the *Cuphea* mature protein encoding region as follows. The ULM-1 clone is digested with *Xba*I, blunted and digested with *Stu*I to obtain the elm thioesterase mature protein encoding region. The *Stu*I site is located at nucleotides 250-255 of the sequence shown in Figure 2,  
30 and the *Xba*I site is located at nucleotides 1251-1256, 3' to the stop codon. Ligation of the elm *Stu*I/*Xba*I fragment into the napin/*Cuphea* transit peptide backbone results in pCGN4802, having the napin 5'/*Cuphea* transit:elm mature/napin 3' expression construct. pCGN4803 is  
35 transferred to pCGN1557 as a *Hind*III fragment resulting in pCGN4803, a binary construct for plant transformation.

Example 5 Plant Transformation

A variety of methods have been developed to insert a DNA sequence of interest into the genome of a plant host to obtain the transcription or transcription and translation of the sequence to effect phenotypic changes.

A. *Brassica* Transformation

Seeds of *Brassica napus* cv. Westar are soaked in 95% ethanol for 2 min. surface sterilized in a 1.0% solution of sodium hypochlorite containing a drop of Tween 20 for 45 min., and rinsed three times in sterile, distilled water. Seeds are then plated in Magenta boxes with 1/10th concentration of Murashige minimal organics medium (Gibco; Grand Island, NY) supplemented with pyridoxine (50µg/l), nicotinic acid (50µg/l), glycine (200µg/l), and 0.6% Phytagar (Gibco) pH 5.8. Seeds are germinated in a Percival chamber at 22°C. in a 16 h photoperiod with cool fluorescent and red light of intensity approximately 65µEinstein per square meter per second ( $\mu\text{Em}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ).

Hypocotyls are excised from 5-7 day old seedlings, cut into pieces approximately 4mm in length, and plated on feeder plates (Horsch et al., *Science* (1985) 227:1229-1231). Feeder plates are prepared one day before use by plating 1.0ml of a tobacco suspension culture onto a petri plate (100x25mm) containing about 30ml MS salt base (Carolina Biological, Burlington, NC) 100mg/l inositol, 1.3mg/l thiamine-HCl, 200mg KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> with 3% sucrose, 2,4-D (1.0mg/l), 0.6% w/v Phytagar, and pH adjusted to 5.8 prior to autoclaving (MS 0/1/0 medium). A sterile filter paper disc (Whatman 3mm) is placed on top of the feeder layer prior to use. Tobacco suspension cultures are subcultured weekly by transfer of 10ml of culture into 100ml fresh MS medium as described for the feeder plates with 2,4-D (0.2mg/l), Kinetin (0.1mg/l). In experiments where feeder cells are not used hypocotyl explants are cut and placed onto a filter paper disc on top of MS0/1/0 medium. All hypocotyl explants are preincubated on feeder plates for 24 h. at 22°C in continuous light of intensity 30µEm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> to 65µEM<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>.

- Single colonies of *A. tumefaciens* strain EHA 101 containing a binary plasmid are transferred to 5ml MG/L broth and grown overnight at 30°C. Hypocotyl explants are immersed in 7-12ml MG/L broth with bacteria diluted to
- 5  $1 \times 10^8$  bacteria/ml and after 10-25 min. are placed onto feeder plates. Per liter MG/L broth contains 5g mannitol, 1g L-Glutamic acid or 1.15g sodium glutamate, 0.25g  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 0.10g NaCl, 0.10g  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 1mg biotin, 5g tryptone, and 2.5g yeast extract, and the broth is adjusted to pH 7.0.
- 10 After 48 hours of co-incubation with *Agrobacterium*, the hypocotyl explants are transferred to B5 0/1/0 callus induction medium which contains filter sterilized carbenicillin (500mg/l, added after autoclaving) and kanamycin sulfate (Boehringer Mannheim; Indianapolis, IN)
- 15 at concentrations of 25mg/l.

- After 3-7 days in culture at  $65 \mu\text{EM}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  continuous light, callus tissue is visible on the cut surface and the hypocotyl explants are transferred to shoot induction medium, B5BZ (B5 salts and vitamins supplemented with 3mg/l
- 20 benzylaminopurine, 1mg/l zeatin, 1% sucrose, 0.6% Phytagar and pH adjusted to 5.8). This medium also contains carbenicillin (500mg/l) and kanamycin sulfate (25mg/l). Hypocotyl explants are subcultured onto fresh shoot induction medium every two weeks.

- 25 Shoots regenerate from the hypocotyl calli after one to three months. Green shoots at least 1cm tall are excised from the calli and placed on medium containing B5 salts and vitamins, 1% sucrose, carbenicillin (300mg/l), kanamycin sulfate (50mg/l) and 0.6% w/v Phytagar). After
- 30 2-4 weeks shoots which remain green are cut at the base and transferred to Magenta boxes containing root induction medium (B5 salts and vitamins, 1% sucrose, 2mg/l indolebutyric acid, 50mg/l kanamycin sulfate and 0.6% Phytagar). Green rooted shoots are tested for thioesterase
- 35 activity.

#### B. Arabidopsis Transformation

Transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants may be obtained by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation as described by

Valverkens et al., (*Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* (1988) 85:5536-5540). Constructs are transformed into *Agrobacterium* cells, such as of strain EHA101 (Hood et al., *J. Bacteriol* (1986) 168:1291-1301), by the method of Holsters et al.  
5 (Mol. Gen. Genet. (1978) 163:181-187).

C. Peanut Transformation

DNA sequences of interest may be introduced as expression cassettes, comprising at least a promoter  
10 region, a gene of interest, and a termination region, into a plant genome via particle bombardment as described in European Patent Application 332 855 and in co-pending application USSN 07/225,332, filed July 27, 1988.

Briefly, tungsten or gold particles of a size ranging  
15 from 0.5 $\mu$ M-3 $\mu$ M are coated with DNA of an expression cassette. This DNA may be in the form of an aqueous mixture or a dry DNA/particle precipitate.

Tissue used as the target for bombardment may be from cotyledonary explants, shoot meristems, immature leaflets,  
20 or anthers.

The bombardment of the tissue with the DNA-coated particles is carried out using a Biolistics™ particle gun (Dupont; Wilmington, DE). The particles are placed in the barrel at variable distances ranging from 1cm-14cm from the  
25 barrel mouth. The tissue to be bombarded is placed beneath the stopping plate; testing is performed on the tissue at distances up to 20cm. At the moment of discharge, the tissue is protected by a nylon net or a combination of nylon nets with mesh ranging from 10 $\mu$ M to 300 $\mu$ M.

30 Following bombardment, plants may be regenerated following the method of Atreya, et al., (*Plant Science Letters* (1984) 34:379-383). Briefly, embryo axis tissue or cotyledon segments are placed on MS medium (Murashige and Skoog, *Physio. Plant.* (1962) 15:473) (MS plus 2.0 mg/l 6-  
35 benzyladenine (BA) for the cotyledon segments) and incubated in the dark for 1 week at 25  $\pm$  2°C and are subsequently transferred to continuous cool white fluorescent light (6.8 W/m<sup>2</sup>). On the 10th day of culture, the plantlets are transferred to pots containing sterile



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soil, are kept in the shade for 3-5 days and finally moved to greenhouse.

The putative transgenic shoots are rooted.

Integration of exogenous DNA into the plant genome may be confirmed by various methods known to those skilled in the art.

Example 7 - Transformation with Antisense Plant Thioesterase

Constructs for expression of antisense *Brassica* thioesterase in plant cells are prepared as follows. An approximately 1.1kb fragment of the full length *Brassica* long chain thioesterase is obtained by PCR amplification of the pCGN3266 insert. The forward primer binds to the antisense strand and primes synthesis of the sense thioesterase sequence. This primer contains nucleotides 27-42 of the pCGN3266 sequence shown in Figure 6A, and also has an *XhoI* restriction site at the 5' end. The reverse primer binds to the sense strand and primes synthesis of antisense thioesterase DNA. It contains the reverse complement to nucleotides 1174-1191 of the pCGN3266 sequence shown in Figure 6A, and also has a *SalI* restriction site at the 5' end.

PCR reactions are run using Taq polymerase in a DNA thermocycler (Perkin Elmer/Cetus) according to manufacturer's specifications. Cycle parameters may be altered to provide a maximum yield of the thioesterase PCR product. The 1.1 kb PCR product is verified by restriction mapping and agarose gel electrophoresis. The PCR product is digested with *XhoI* and *SalI* restriction enzymes and cloned into the napin expression cassette pCGN3233 which has been digested with *XhoI* and *SalI*.

The napin/antisense thioesterase/napin plasmid generated by these manipulations is digested to obtain the napin/antisense thioesterase/napin fragment, which is inserted into binary vectors for plant transformation. For re-transformation of transgenic laurate-producing plants having a kanamycin resistance marker, the fragment is inserted into a hygromycin binary vector as follows. The

fragment, containing ~1.7kb of napin 5' noncoding sequence, an ~1.1kb SalI/XhoI antisense thioesterase cDNA fragment and ~1.5 kb of 3' napin non-coding region, is engineered to contain KpnI recognition sequences at the ends. The  
5 fragment is then digested with KpnI and ligated to KpnI digested pCGN2769 (hygromycin binary vector discussed above) for plant transformation.

For transformation of non-transgenic *Brassica*, the napin/antisense BTE/napin fragment may be obtained by  
10 digestion with KpnI and partial digestion with BamHI to generate an ~3.3 kb fragment containing ~1.7 kb of napin 5' noncoding sequence, the ~1.1 kb SalI/XhoI antisense thioesterase cDNA fragment and ~0.33 kb of the 3' napin noncoding region, the rest of the napin 3' region having  
15 been deleted due to the BamHI site in this region. The ~3.3 kb KpnI/BamHI fragment may be ligated to KpnI/BamHI digested pCGN1578 to provide a plant transformation vector.

In addition to the above *Brassica* antisense thioesterase construct, other constructs having various  
20 portions of the *Brassica* thioesterase encoding sequence may be desirable. As there are regions of homology between the bay and *Brassica* thioesterase sequences, the possibility of decreasing the bay thioesterase expression with the antisense *Brassica* sequence may be avoided by using  
25 fragments of the *Brassica* gene which are not substantially homologous to the bay gene. For example, the sequences at the 5' and 3' ends of the *Brassica* clone are not significantly homologous to the bay sequence and are therefore desirable for antisense *Brassica* thioesterase  
30 purposes.

#### Example 7 - Expression of Non-Plant ACYL-ACP Thioesterases In Plants

Constructs for expression of the *Vibrio harvei*  
35 myristoyl ACP thioesterase in plant cells which utilize napin promoter regions are prepared as follows. Two 100 base oligos are synthesized:

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HARV-S: 5' CGG TCT AGA T AA CAA TCA ATG CAA GAC TAT TGC  
 ACA CGT GTT GCG TGT GAA CAA TGG TCA GGA GCT TCA CGT CTG  
 GGA AAC GCC CCC AAA AGA AAA CGT G 3'

5 HARV-A: 5' ATA CTC GGC CAA TCC AGC GAA GTG GTC CAT TCT  
 TCT GGC GAA ACC AGA AGC AAT CAA AAT GGT GTT GTT TTT AAA  
 AGG CAC GTT TTC TTT TGG GGG CGT T 3'

The two oligos contain a region of complementary  
 10 sequence for annealing (underlined region). A TAQ  
 polymerase extension reaction utilizing the two oligos  
 yields a 180 bp product. The oligos consisted essentially  
 of *luxD* sequence with sequence changes introduced to remove  
 the 3 potential poly(A) addition sites and to alter 5 bases  
 15 to change the codon preference from bacteria to plants.  
 All changes were conservative; i.e. the amino acid sequence  
 was not altered.

The 180 bp TAQ polymerase extension product is blunted  
 and cloned into Bluescript. The approximately 180 bp *luxD*  
 20 fragment is then removed from Bluescript by digestion with  
*XbaI* and *EaeI* and cloned in frame with the *EaeI/XbaI*  
 fragment from the *Vibrio* cDNA clone, containing the  
 remainder of the *luxD* gene, by 3-way ligation into  
*XbaI/XhoI* digested Bluescript SK. The *luxD* gene is removed  
 25 by digestion with *XbaI* and partial digestion with *PstI* and  
 cloned in frame with the safflower thioesterase transit  
 peptide encoding region into a napin expression cassette.  
 The napin 5'/safflower transit:myristoyl ACP  
 thioesterase/napin 3' fragment is cloned into *KpnI/BamHI*  
 30 digested pCGN1557 (McBride and Summerfelt, *supra*)  
 resulting in pCGN3845, a binary expression vector for plant  
 transformation.

The resulting transgenic plants are grown to seed and  
 analyzed to determine the percentage of C14 fatty acids  
 35 produced as the result of insertion of the bacterial acyl  
 transferase gene. Analysis of pooled seed samples from 24  
 segregating transgenic (T1) *Brassica napus* plants indicates  
 C14 fatty acid levels ranging from 0.12 to 1.13 mole%. Two  
 plants, 3845-1 and 3845-18, contain greater than 1 mole%

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C14:0 fatty acids in their seed oils. Similar analysis of non-transgenic *B. napus* seeds reveals C14:0 levels of approximately 0.1 mole%. Analysis of single seeds from 3845-18 reveals individual seeds having greater than 2  
5 mole% C14:0 in the oil. Western analysis is conducted to determine amounts of the C14:0 thioesterase present in transgenic plants. A comparison of protein amount to mole% C14:0 (myristate) produced indicates that myristate levels increase with increasing amounts of the thioesterase  
10 protein.

All publications and patent applications mentioned in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains.  
15 All publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

20

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within  
25 the scope of the appended claim.

35

What is claimed is:

1. A DNA construct comprising, in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription, transcriptional initiation region functional in a plant cell, a DNA structural gene sequence encoding at least a portion of a plant long-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase, wherein said DNA structural gene sequence is oriented for transcription of an antisense acyl-ACP thioesterase sequence.
2. The DNA construct of Claim 1, wherein said plant long chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase is a *Brassica* C18:1 preferring thioesterase.
3. The DNA construct of Claim 1, wherein said transcriptional initiation region is from a gene preferentially expressed in a plant embryo cell.
4. A plant cell comprising the DNA construct of Claim 1.
5. A *Brassica* plant cell comprising the DNA construct of Claim 2.
6. The *Brassica* plant cell of Claim 5, wherein said cell is a seed embryo cell.
7. The plant cell of Claim 4, further comprising a recombinant DNA construct providing for expression of a medium chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase in said plant cell.
8. A DNA construct comprising, in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription, a promoter functional in a plant cell, a structural gene sequence encoding a medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase, and a transcriptional termination region functional in a plant cell, wherein said thioesterase encoding sequence is from a non-plant source.
9. The DNA construct of Claim 8, wherein said non-plant source is a procaryote.
10. The DNA construct of Claim 8, wherein said medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase is a C14:0 preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase.
11. The DNA construct of Claim 10, wherein said non-plant source is *Vibrio harvei*.

12. A recombinant DNA construct comprising a plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase encoding sequence, wherein said thioesterase has hydrolysis activity towards C8 or C10 fatty acids.

5 13. The construct of Claim 12 encoding a precursor plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase.

14. The construct of Claim 12 wherein said plant is elm.

10 15. The construct of Claim 12 wherein said plant is *Cuphea hookeriana*.

16. A recombinant DNA construct comprising an expression cassette capable of producing a plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase in a host cell, wherein said construct comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction  
15 of transcription, a transcriptional initiation regulatory region functional in said host cell, a translational initiation regulatory region functional in said host cell, a DNA sequence encoding a biologically active plant thioesterase having activity towards C8 or C10 fatty acyl-  
20 ACP substrates, and a transcriptional and translational termination regulatory region functional in said host cell, wherein said plant thioesterase encoding sequence is under the control of said regulatory regions.

25 17. The construct of Claim 16 wherein said host cell is a plant cell.

18. The construct of Claim 17 wherein said transcriptional initiation region is obtained from a gene preferentially expressed in plant seed tissue.

30 19. The construct of Claim 16 wherein said sequence is obtainable from *Cuphea hookeriana* or elm.

20. The construct of Claim 16 wherein said sequence is from a *Cuphea hookeriana* CUPH-2 thioesterase gene.

21. A host cell comprising a plant thioesterase encoding sequence construct of any one of Claims 16-20.

35 22. The cell of Claim 21 wherein said cell is a plant cell.

23. The cell of Claim 22 wherein said plant cell is a *Brassica* plant cell.

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24. A transgenic host cell comprising an expressed plant thioesterase having activity towards C8 or C10 fatty acyl-ACP substrates.

25. The cell of Claim 24 wherein said host cell is a plant cell.

26. A method of producing medium-chain fatty acids in a plant host cell, wherein said method comprises:

growing a plant cell having integrated into its genome a DNA construct, said construct comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription, a transcriptional regulatory region functional in said plant cell and a plant thioesterase encoding sequence, under conditions which will permit the expression of said plant thioesterase, wherein said plant thioesterase has activity towards C8 or C10 fatty acyl-ACP substrate.

27. The method of Claim 26 wherein said plant cell is an oilseed embryo plant cell.

28. The method of Claim 26 wherein said plant thioesterase encoding sequence is obtainable from *Cuphea hookeriana* or elm.

29. The method of Claim 26 wherein said plant thioesterase encoding sequence is from a *Cuphea hookeriana* CUPH-2 thioesterase gene.

30. A plant cell having a modified free fatty acid composition produced according to the method of any one of Claims 26-29.

31. A plant host cell comprising a non-plant medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase construct of any one of Claims 8-11.

32. The cell of Claim 31 wherein said plant cell is a *Brassica* plant cell.

33. A method of producing medium-chain fatty acids in a plant host cell, wherein said method comprises:

growing a plant cell having integrated into its genome a DNA construct, said construct comprising in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription, a transcriptional regulatory region functional in said plant cell and a medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase encoding sequence from a non-plant source, under conditions which will permit the

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expression of said medium-chain preferring acyl-ACP  
thioesterase.

34. The method of Claim 33 wherein said thioesterase  
is from *Vibrio harvei* and said medium-chain fatty acids  
5 have a carbon chain length of C14.

35. The method of Claim 34 wherein said plant cell  
is an oilseed embryo plant cell.

36. A plant cell having a modified free fatty acid  
composition produced according to the method of Claim 33 or  
10 34.



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AGAGAGAGAG AGAGAGAGAG AGCTAAATTA AAAAAAAAAAC CCAGAAGTGG GAAATCTTCC      60
CCATGAAATA ACGGATCCTC TTGCTACTGC TACTACTACT ACTACAAACT GTAGCCATTT      120
ATATAATTCT ATATAATTTT CAAC ATG GCC ACC ACC TCT TTA GCT TCC GCT TTC      174
Met Ala Thr Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Ala Phe
1      5      10
TGC TCG ATG AAA GCT GTA ATG TTG GCT CGT GAT GGC CGG GGC ATG AAA      222
Cys Ser Met Lys Ala Val Met Leu Ala Arg Asp Gly Arg Gly Met Lys
15      20      25
CCC AGG AGC AGT GAT TTG CAG CTG AGG GCG GGA AAT GCG CCA ACC TCT      270
Pro Arg Ser Ser Asp Leu Leu Gln Leu Arg Ala Gly Asn Ala Pro Thr Ser
30      35      40
TTG AAG ATG ATC AAT GGG ACC AAG TTC AGT TAC ACG GAG AGC TTG AAA      318
Leu Lys Met Ile Asn Gly Thr Lys Phe Ser Tyr Thr Glu Ser Leu Lys
45      50      55
AGG TTG CCT GAC TGG AGC ATG CTC TTT GCA GTG ATC ACA ACC ATC TTT      366
Arg Leu Pro Asp Trp Ser Met Leu Phe Ala Val Ile Thr Thr Ile Phe
60      65      70

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FIG. 1A

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TCG GCT GCT GAG AAG CAG TGG ACC AAT CTA GAG TGG AAG CCG AAG CCG	414
Ser Ala Ala Glu Lys Gln Trp Thr Asn Leu Glu Trp Lys Pro Lys Pro	75 80 85 90
AAG CTA CCC CAG TTG CTT GAT GAC CAT TTT GGA CTG CAT GGG TTA GTT	462
Lys Leu Pro Gln Leu Leu Asp His Phe Gly Leu His Gly Leu Val	95 100 105
TTC AGG CGC ACC TTT GCC ATC AGA TCT TAT GAG GTG GGA CCT GAC CGC	510
Phe Arg Arg Thr Phe Ala Ile Arg Ser Tyr Glu Val Gly Pro Asp Arg	110 115 120
TCC ACA TCT ATA CTG GCT GTT ATG AAT CAC ATG CAG GAG GCT ACA CTT	558
Ser Thr Ser Ile Leu Ala Val Met Asn His Met Gln Glu Ala Thr Leu	125 130 135
AAT CAT GCG AAG AGT GTG GGA ATT CTA GGA GAT GGA TTC GGG ACG ACG	606
Asn His Ala Lys Ser Val Gly Ile Leu Gly Asp Gly Phe Gly Thr Thr	140 145 150
CTA GAG ATG AGT AAG AGA GAT CTG ATG TGG GTT GTG AGA CGC ACG CAT	654
Leu Glu Met Ser Lys Arg Asp Leu Met Trp Val Val Arg Arg Thr His	155 160 165 170

FIG. 1B

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GTT GCT GTG GAA CGG TAC CCT ACT TGG GGT GAT ACT GTA GAA GTA GAG Val Ala Val Glu Arg Tyr Pro Thr Trp Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Val Glu	175 180 185	702
TGC TGG ATT GGT GCA TCT GGA AAT AAT GGC ATG CGA CGT GAT TTC CTT Cys Trp Ile Gly Ala Ser Gly Asn Asn Gly Met Arg Arg Asp Phe Leu	190 195 200	750
GTC CGG GAC TGC AAA ACA GGC GAA ATT CTT ACA AGA TGT ACC AGC CTT Val Arg Asp Cys Lys Thr Gly Thr Glu Ile Leu Thr Arg Cys Thr Ser Leu	205 210 215	798
TCG GTG CTG ATG AAT ACA AGG ACA AGG AGG TTT TCC ACA ATC CCT GAC Ser Val Leu Met Asn Thr Arg Thr Arg Thr Ser Thr Ile Pro Asp	220 225 230	846
GAA GTT AGA GGG GAG ATA GGG CCT GCA TTC ATT GAT AAT GTG GCT GTC Glu Val Arg Gly Glu Ile Gly Pro Ala Phe Ile Asp Asn Val Ala Val	240 245 250	894
AAG GAC GAT GAA ATT AAG AAA CTA CAG AAG CTC AAT GAC AGC ACT GCA Lys Asp Asp Glu Ile Lys Lys Leu Gln Lys Leu Asn Asp Ser Thr Ala	255 260 265	942

FIG. 1C

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GAT TAC ATC CAA GGA GGT TTG ACT CCT CGA TGG AAT GAT TTG GAT GTC	990
Asp Tyr Ile Gln Gly Gly Leu Thr Pro Arg Trp Asn Asp Leu Asp Val	270 275 280
AAT CAG CAT GTG AAC AAC CTC AAA TAC GTT GCC TGG GTT TTT GAG ACC	1038
Asn Gln His Val Asn Asn Leu Lys Tyr Val Ala Trp Val Phe Glu Thr	285 290 295
GTC CCA GAC TCC ATC TTT GAG AGT CAT CAT ATT TCC AGC TTC ACT CTT	1086
Val Pro Asp Ser Ile Phe Phe Glu Ser His His Ile Ser Ser Phe Thr Leu	300 305 310
GAA TAC AGG AGA GAG TGC ACG AGG GAT AGC GTG CTG CGG TCC CTG ACC	1134
Glu Tyr Arg Arg Glu Cys Thr Arg Asp Ser Val Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr	315 320 325 330
ACT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCG TCG GAG GCT GGG TTA GTG TGC GAT CAC TTG	1182
Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Glu Ala Gly Leu Val Cys Asp His Leu	335 340 345
CTC CAG CTT GAA GGT GGG TCT GAG GTA TTG AGG GCA AGA ACA GAG TGG	1230
Leu Gln Leu Glu Gly Gly Ser Glu Val Leu Arg Ala Arg Thr Glu Trp	350 355 360

FIG. 1D

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AGG CCT AAG CTT ACC GAT AGT TTC AGA GGG ATT AGT GTG ATA CCC GCA 1278  
Arg Pro Lys Leu Thr Asp Ser Phe Arg Gly Ile Ser Val Ile Pro Ala 375  
365 370

GAA CCG AGG GTG TAACTAATGA AAGAAGCATC TGTGAAGTT TCTCCCATGC 1330  
Glu Pro Arg Val 380

TGTTCTGTGAG GATACTTTTT AGAAGCTGCA GTTTGCATTG CTTGTGCAGA ATCATGGTCT 1390  
GTGGTTTTAG ATGTATATAA AAAATAGTCC TGTAGTCATG AAACTTAATA TCAGAAAAAAT 1450  
AACTCAATGG GTC AAGGTTA TCGAAGTAGT CATTTAAGCT TTGAAATATG TTTTGTATTC 1510  
CTCGGCTTAA TCTGTAAGCT CTTTCTCTTG CAATAAAGTT CGCCTTTCAA T 1561

FIG. 1E

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GAA TTC GGC ACG AGG GGC TCC GGT GCT TTG CAG GTG AAG GCA AGT TCC 48  
 Glu Phe Gly Thr Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Leu Gln Val Lys Ala Ser Ser 15  
 CAA GCT CCA CCA AAG CTC AAT GGT TCC AAT GTG GGT TTG GTT AAA TCT 96  
 Gln Ala Pro Pro Lys Leu Asn Gly Ser Asn Val Gly Leu Val Lys Ser 30  
 AGC CAA ATT GTG AAG AAG GGT GAT GAC ACC ACA TCT CCT CCT GCA AGA 144  
 Ser Gln Ile Val Lys Lys Gly Asp Thr Thr Ser Pro Pro Ala Arg 45  
 ACT TTC ATC AAC CAA TTG CCT GAT TGG AGC ATG CTT CTT GCT GCT ATC 192  
 Thr Phe Ile Asn Gln Leu Pro Asp Trp Ser Met Leu Leu Ala Ala Ile 60  
 ACA ACC CTG TTC TTG GCT GCA GAG AAG CAG TGG ATG ATG CTT GAT TGG 240  
 Thr Thr Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Glu Lys Gln Trp Met Met Leu Asp Trp 80  
 AAA CCC AAA AGG CCT GAC ATG CTT GTT GAT CCA TTT GGT CTT GGA AGG 288  
 Lys Pro Lys Arg Pro Asp Met Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Gly Leu Gly Arg 95  
 TTT GTT CAG GAT GGT CTT GTT TTC CGC AAC AAC AAC TTT TCA ATT CGA TCA 336  
 Phe Val Gln Asp Gly Leu Val Phe Arg Asn Asn Phe Ser Ile Arg Ser 110  
 100 105

FIG. 2A

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TAT GAA ATA GGG GCT GAT CGA ACG GCT TCT ATA GAA ACG TTA ATG AAT	384
Tyr Glu Ile Gly Ala Asp Arg Thr Ala Ser Ile Glu Thr Leu Met Asn	115 120 125
CAT CTG CAG GAA ACA GCT CTT AAT CAT GTG AAG TCT GTT GGG CTT CTT	432
His Leu Gln Glu Thr Ala Leu Asn His Val Lys Ser Val Gly Leu Leu	130 135 140
GAG GAT GGC CTA GGT TCG TCG ACT CGA GAG ATG TCC TTG AGG AAC CTG ATA	480
Glu Asp Gly Leu Gly Ser Thr Arg Glu Met Ser Leu Arg Asn Leu Ile	145 150 155 160
TGG GTT GTC ACT AAA ATG CAG GTT GCG GTT GAT CGC TAT CCA ACT TGG	528
Trp Val Val Thr Lys Met Gln Val Ala Val Asp Arg Tyr Pro Thr Trp	165 170 175
GGA GAT GAA GTT CAG GTA TCC TCT TGG GCT ACT GCA ATT GGA AAG AAT	576
Gly Asp Glu Val Gln Val Ser Ser Trp Ala Thr Ala Ile Gly Lys Asn	180 185 190
GGA ATG CGT CGC GAA TGG ATA GTC ACT ACT GAT TTT AGA ACT GGT GAA ACT	624
Gly Met Arg Arg Glu Trp Ile Val Thr Asp Phe Arg Thr Gly Glu Thr	195 200 205
CTA TTA AGA GCC ACC AGT GTT TGG GTG ATG ATG AAT AAA CTG ACG AGG	672
Leu Leu Arg Ala Thr Ser Val Trp Val Met Met Asn Lys Leu Thr Arg	210 215 220

FIG. 2B

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AGG ATA TCC AAA ATC CCA GAA GAG GTT TGG CAC GAA ATA GGC CCC TCT	720
Arg Ile Ser Lys Ile Pro Glu Glu Val Trp His Glu Ile Gly Pro Ser	225 230 235 240
TTC ATT GAT GCT CCT CCT CTT CCC ACC GTG GAA GAT GAT GGT AGA AAG	768
Phe Ile Asp Ala Pro Pro Leu Pro Thr Val Glu Asp Asp Gly Arg Lys	245 250 255
CTG ACA AGG TTT GAT GAA AGT TCT GCA GAC TTT ATC CGC NCT GGT TTA	816
Leu Thr Arg Phe Asp Glu Ser Ser Ala Asp Phe Ile Arg Xxx Gly Leu	260 265 270
ACT CCT AGG TGG AGT GAT TTT GAC ATC AAC CAG CAT GTC AAC AAT GTG	864
Thr Pro Arg Trp Ser Asp Leu Ser Ile Asn Gln His Val Asn Asn Val	275 280 285
AAG TAC ATT GGC TGG CTC CTT GAG AGT GCT CCG CCG GAG ATC CAC GAG	912
Lys Tyr Ile Gly Trp Leu Leu Leu Ser Ala Pro Pro Glu Ile His Glu	290 295 300
AGT CAC GAG ATA GCG TCT CTG ACT CTG GAG TAC AGG AGG GAG TGT GGA	960
Ser His Glu Ile Ala Ser Leu Thr Leu Glu Tyr Arg Arg Glu Cys Gly	305 310 315 320
AGG GAC AGC GTG CTG AAC TCC GCG ACC AAG GTC TCT GAC TCC TCT CAA	1008
Arg Asp Ser Val Leu Asn Ser Ala Thr Lys Val Ser Asp Ser Ser Gln	325 330 335

FIG. 2C



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CTG GGA AAG TCT GCT GTG GAG TGT AAC CAC TTG GTT CGT CTC CAG AAT 1056  
 Leu Gly Lys Ser Ala Val Glu Cys Asn His Leu Val Arg Leu Gln Asn 350  
 340 345  
 GGT GGG GAG ATT GTG AAG GGA AGG ACT GTG TGG AGG CCC AAA CGT CCT 1104  
 Gly Gly Glu Ile Val Lys Gly Arg Thr Val Trp Arg Pro Lys Arg Pro 365  
 355  
 CTT TAC AAT GAT GGT GCT GTT GTG GAC GTG NAA GCT AAA ACC TCT 1149  
 Leu Tyr Asn Asp Gly Ala Val Val Asp Val Xxx Ala Lys Thr Ser 380  
 370  
 TAAGTCTTAT AGTCCAAGTG AGGAGGAGTT CTATGTATCA GGAAGTTGCT AGGATTCTCA 1209  
 ATCGCATGTG TCCATTTCCTT GTGTGGAATA CTGCTCGTGT TTCTAGACTC GCTATATGTT 1269  
 TGTTCCTTTTA TATATATATA TATATATATA TCTCTCTCTT CCCCCCACCT CTCTCTCTCT 1329  
 CTCTATATAT ATATATGTTT TATGTAAGTT TTCCCCCTTAG TTTCCTTTCC TAAGTAATGC 1389  
 CATTGTAAAT TACTTCAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAACT CGAG 1433

FIG. 2D

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TGGATCC	AAT	CAA	CAT	GTC	AAC	AAT	GTG	AAA	TAC	ATT	GGG	TGG	ATT	CTC	49
	Asn	Gln	His	Val	Val	Asn	Val	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Trp	Ile	Leu	
	1				5					10					
AAG	AGT	GTT	CCA	ACA	AAA	GTT	TTC	GAG	ACC	CAG	GAG	TTA	TGT	GGC	GTC
Lys	Ser	Val	Pro	Thr	Lys	Val	Phe	Glu	Thr	Gln	Glu	Leu	Cys	Gly	Val
15					20					25					30
ACC	CTC	GAG	TAC	CGG	CGG	GAA	TGC	TCGAG							126
Thr	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Cys								
					35										

FIG. 3

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**CUPHEA-14-2**

AATCAACATG TCAACAATGT GAAATACATT GGGTGGATTC TCAAGAGTGT TCCAACAAA 60

GTTTTCGAGA CCCAGGAGTT ATGTGGCGTC ACCCTCGAGT ACCGGCGGGA ATGC 114

**CUPHEA-14-9**

AATCAGCATG TGAATAACGT GAAATACATT GGGTGGATTC TCAAGAGTGT TCCAACAGAT 60

GTTTTCGAGG CCCAGGAGCT ATGTGGAGTC ACCCTCGAG 99

**FIG. 4**

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ACGCGGTGGC GGCCGGCTCTA GAACTAGTGG ATCCCCCGGG CTGCAGGAAT TCGGCACGAG    60
CTTTCTCCCC CACAACCTCTT TTCCCGCATT TGTTGAGCTG TTTTGTGTCG CCATTCGCCC    120
TCTCCTCTTC AGTTCAACGA AAATGGTGGC TACCCCTGCA GTTCTGCATT CTTCCTCCCTG    180
CCATCCGGCG ACACCTCCTC TTCGAGACCC GGAAAGCTCG GCAATGGGCC ATCGAGCTTC    240
AGCCCCCTCA AGCCCAAATC GACCCCCCAAT GGCGGTTTGC AGTTAAGGC AAACGCCAGC    300
GCCCTCCTTA AGATCAATGG TTCACCGGTC GGTCTAAAGT CGGCGGTCT CAAGACTCAG    360
GAAGACGCTC CTTGGGCCCC TCCTCCGGCG ACTTTTATCA ACCAGTTGCC TGATTGGAGT    420
ATGCTTCTTG CTGCAATCAC TACTGTCTTC TTGGCTGCAG AGAAGCAGTG GATGATG CTT    480
Leu
1

GAT TGG AAA CCT AAG AGG AGG CCT GAC ATG CTT GTG GAC CCG TTC GGA TTG    528
Asp Trp Lys Pro Lys Arg Pro Asp Met Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Gly Leu
5 10 15

GGA AGT ATT GTT CAG GAT GGG CTT GTG TTC AGG CAG AAT TTT TCG ATT    576
Gly Ser Ile Val Gln Asp Gly Leu Val Phe Arg Gln Asn Phe Ser Ile
20 25 30

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FIG. 5A

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AGG TCC TAT GAA ATA GGC GCC GAT CGC ACT GCG TCT ATA GAG ACG GTG	624
Arg Ser Tyr Glu Ile Gly Ala Asp Arg Thr Ala Ser Ile Glu Thr Val	
35 40 45	
ATG AAC CAT TTG CAG GAA ACA GCT CTC AAT CAT GTT AAG ATT GCT GGG	672
Met Asn His Leu Gln Glu Thr Ala Leu Asn His Val Lys Ile Ala Gly	
50 55 60 65	
CTT TCT AAT GAC GGC TTT GGT CGT ACT CCT GAG ATG TAT AAA AGG GAC	720
Leu Ser Asn Asp Gly Phe Gly Arg Thr Pro Glu Met Tyr Lys Arg Asp	
70 75 80	
CTT ATT TGG GTT GCA AAA ATG CAG GTC ATG GTT AAC CGC TAT CCT	768
Leu Ile Trp Val Val Ala Lys Met Gln Val Met Val Asn Arg Tyr Pro	
85 90 95	
ACT TGG GGT GAC ACG GTT GAA GTG AAT ACT TGG GTT GCC AAG TCA GGG	816
Thr Trp Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Val Asn Thr Trp Val Ala Lys Ser Gly	
100 105 110	
AAA AAT GGT ATG CGT CGT GAC TGG CTC ATA AGT GAT TGT AAT ACT GGA	864
Lys Asn Gly Met Arg Arg Asp Trp Leu Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Thr Gly	
115 120 125	

FIG. 5B

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GAG ATT CTT ACA AGA GCA TCA AGC GTG TGG GTC ATG ATG AAT CAA AAG Glu Ile Leu Thr Arg Ala Ser Ser Val Trp Val Met Met Asn Gln Lys	912 130 135 140 145
ACA AGA AGA TTG TCA AAA ATT CCA GAT GAG GTT CGA AAT GAG ATA GAG Thr Arg Arg Leu Ser Lys Ile Pro Asp Glu Val Arg Asn Glu Ile Glu	960 150 155 160
CCT CAT TTT GTG GAC TCT CCT CCC GTC ATT GAA GAT GAT GAC CGG AAA Pro His Phe Val Asp Ser Pro Pro Val Ile Glu Asp Asp Arg Lys	1008 165 170 175
CTT CCC AAG CTG GAT GAG AAG ACT GCT GAC TCC ATC CGC AAG GGT CTA Leu Pro Lys Leu Asp Asp Thr Ala Asp Ser Ile Arg Lys Gly Leu	1056 180 185 190
ACT CCG AGG TGG AAT GAC TTG GAT GTC AAT CAG CAC GTC AAC AAC GTG Thr Pro Arg Trp Asn Asp Leu Asp Val Asn Gln His Val Asn Asn Val	1104 195 200 205

FIG. 5C

1539

AAG TAC ATC GGG TGG ATT CTT GAG AGT ACT CCA CCA GAA GTT CTG GAG	1152
Lys Tyr Ile Gly Trp Ile Leu Glu Ser Thr Pro Pro Glu Val Leu Glu	225
210	
ACA CAG GAG TTA TGT TCC CTT ACC CTG GAA TAC AGG CGG GAA TGT GGA	1200
Thr Gln Glu Leu Cys Ser Ser Leu Thr Leu Glu Tyr Arg Arg Glu Cys Gly	240
230	
AAG GAG AGT GTT CTG GAG TCC CTC ACT ACT GCT ATG GAC CCC TCT GGA GGG	1248
Lys Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Ser Leu Thr Ala Met Asp Pro Ser Gly Gly	255
245	
GGC TAT GGG TCC CAG TTT CAG CAC CTT CTG CGG CTT GAG GAT GGA GGT	1296
Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gln Phe Gln His Leu Leu Arg Leu Glu Asp Gly Gly	270
260	
GAG ATC GTG AAG GGG AGA ACC GAG TGG CGA ACC CAA GAA TGG TGT AAT	1344
Glu Ile Val Lys Gly Arg Thr Glu Trp Arg Thr Gln Glu Trp Cys Asn	285
275	
	280

FIG. 5D

16139

CAA TGG GGT GGT ACC AAC CGG GGA GTC CTC GCC TGG AGA CTA CTC TTA	1392
Gln Trp Gly Gly Thr Asn Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Trp Arg Leu Leu	305
290	
GAA GGG GGA GCC CTG ACC CCT TTG GAG TTA TGC TTT CTT TAT TGT CGG	1440
Glu Gly Gly Ala Leu Thr Pro Leu Glu Leu Cys Phe Leu Tyr Cys Arg	320
310	
ACG AGC TGAGTGAAGG GCAGGTAAGA TAGTAGCAAT CGGTAGATTG TGTAGTTTGT	1496
Thr Ser	
TTGCTGCCTT TCACGATGGC TCTCGTGTAT AATATCATGG TCGTCTTCTT TGTATCCTCT	1556
TCGCATGTTT CCGGTTGATT TATACATTAT ATTCTTTCTA AAAAA	1601

FIG. 5E



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CTTTGATCGG TCGATCCTTT CCTCTCGCTC ATAATTACC CATTAGTCCC CTTTGCCCTTC    60

TTTAAACCCCT CCTTTCCCTTT CTCCTCCCTT CTTCCTCTCT GGAAGTTTA AAGCTTTTGC    120

CTTTCTCCCC CCCACAACCT CTTTCCCGCA TTGTGTGAGC TGTTTTTTTG TCGCCATTTCG    180

TCCTCTCCTC TTCAGTTCAA CAGAA ATG GTG GCT ACC GCT GCA AGT TCT GCA    232
Met Val Ala Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Ala
1 5

TTC TTC CCC CTC CCA TCC GCC GAC ACC TCA TCG AGA CCC GGA AAG CTC    280
Phe Phe Pro Leu Pro Ser Ala Asp Thr Ser Ser Arg Pro Gly Lys Leu
10 15 20 25

GGC AAT AAG CCA TCG AGC TTG AGC CCC CTC AAG CCC AAA TCG ACC CCC    328
Gly Asn Lys Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Leu Lys Pro Lys Ser Thr Pro
30 35 40

AAT GGC GGT TTG CAG GTT AAG GCA AAT GCC AGT GCC CCT CCT AAG ATC    376
Asn Gly Gly Leu Gln Val Lys Ala Asn Ala Ser Ala Pro Pro Lys Ile
45 50 55

AAT GGT TCC CCG GTC GGT CTA AAG TCG GGC GGT CTC AAG ACT CAG GAA    424
Asn Gly Ser Pro Val Gly Leu Lys Ser Gly Gly Leu Lys Thr Gln Glu

```

FIG. 6A

60	65	70	
GAC GCT CAT TCG GCC CCT CCT CCG CGA ACT TTT ATC AAC CAG TTG CCT Asp Ala His Ser Ala Pro Pro Pro Arg Thr Phe Ile Asn Gln Leu Pro 75 80 85 472			
GAT TGG AGT ATG CTT CTT GCT GCA ATC ACG ACT GTC TTC TTG GCT GCA Asp Trp Ser Met Leu Leu Ala Ala Ile Thr Thr Val Phe Leu Ala Ala 90 95 100 520			
GAG AAG CAA TGG ATG ATG CTT GAT TGG AAA CCT AAG AGG CCT GAC ATG Glu Lys Gln Trp Met Met Leu Asp Trp Lys Pro Lys Arg Pro Asp Met 110 115 120 568			
CTT GTG GAC CCG TTT GGA TTG GGA AGT ATT GTT CAG GAT GGG CTT GTG Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Gly Leu Gly Ser Ile Val Gln Asp Gly Leu Val 125 130 135 616			
TTC AGG CAG AAT TTT TCG ATT AGG TCC TAT GAA ATA GGC GCC GAT CGC Phe Arg Gln Asn Phe Ser Ile Arg Ser Tyr Glu Ile Gly Ala Asp Arg 140 145 150 664			
ACT GCG TCT ATA GAG ACG GTG ATG AAC CAT TTG CAG GAA ACA GCT CTC Thr Ala Ser Ile Glu Thr Val Met Asn His Leu Gln Thr Ala Leu 155 160 165 712			

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FIG. 6B

19/39

AAT CAT GTT AAG ATT GCT GGG CTT TCT AAT GAC GGC TTT GGT CGT ACT	760
Asn His Val Lys Ile Ala Gly Leu Ser Asn Asp Gly Phe Gly Arg Thr	185
170	
175	
180	
CCT GAG ATG TAT AAA AGG GAC CTT ATT TGG GTT GCG AAA ATG CAA	808
Pro Glu Met Tyr Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Trp Val Val Ala Lys Met Gln	200
190	
195	
GTC ATG GTT AAC CGC TAT CCT ACT TGG GGT GAC ACG GTT GAA GTG AAT	856
Val Met Val Asn Arg Tyr Pro Thr Trp Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Val Asn	215
205	
210	
ACT TGG GTT GCC AAG TCA GGG AAA AAT GGT ATG CGT CGT GAC TGG CTC	904
Thr Trp Val Ala Lys Ser Gly Lys Asn Gly Met Arg Arg Asp Trp Leu	230
220	
225	
ATA AGT GAT TGC AAT ACT GGA GAG ATT CTT ACA AGA GCA TCA AGC GTG	952
Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Thr Gly Glu Ile Leu Thr Arg Ala Ser Ser Val	245
235	
240	
TGG GTC ATG ATG AAT CAA AAG ACA AGA AGA TTG TCA AAA ATT CCA GAT	1000
Trp Val Met Met Asn Gln Lys Thr Arg Arg Leu Ser Lys Ile Pro Asp	260
250	
255	
265	

FIG. 6C

20/39

GAG GTT CGA AAT GAG ATA GAG CCT CAT TTT GTG GAC TCT CCT CCC GTC Glu Val Arg Asn Glu Ile Glu Pro His Phe Val Asp Ser Pro Pro Val	270 275 280	1048
ATT GAA GAC GAT GAC CGG AAA CTT CCC AAG CTG GAT GAG AAG ACT GCT Ile Glu Asp Asp Arg Lys Leu Pro Lys Leu Asp Glu Lys Thr Ala	285 290	1096
GAC TCC ATC CGC AAG GGT CTA ACT CCG AGG TGG AAT GAC TTG GAT GTC Asp Ser Ile Arg Lys Gly Leu Thr Pro Arg Trp Asn Asp Leu Asp Val	300 305 310	1144
AAT CAA CAC GTC AAC AAC GTG AAG TAC ATC GGG TGG ATT CTT GAG AGT Asn Gln His Val Asn Asn Val Lys Tyr Ile Gly Trp Ile Leu Glu Ser	315 320 325	1192
ACT CCA CCA GAA GTT CTG GAG ACC CAG GAG TTA TGT TCC CTT ACT CTG Thr Pro Pro Glu Val Leu Glu Thr Gln Glu Leu Cys Ser Leu Thr Leu	330 335 340 345	1240
GAA TAC AGG CGG GAA TGT GGA AGG GAG AGC GTG CTG GAG TCC CTC ACT Glu Tyr Arg Arg Glu Cys Gly Arg Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Ser Leu Thr	350 355 360	1288

FIG. 6D

2139

GCT ATG GAT CCC TCT GGA GGG GGT TAT GGG TCC CAG TTT CAG CAC CTT 1336  
 Ala Met Asp Pro Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gln Phe Gln His Leu 375  
 365 370

CTG CGG CTT GAG GAT GGA GGT GAG ATC GTG AAG GGG AGA ACT GAG TGG 1384  
 Leu Arg Leu Glu Asp Gly Gly Glu Ile Val Lys Gly Arg Thr Glu Trp 390  
 380 385

CGG CCC AAG AAT GGT GTA ATC AAT GGG GTG GTA CCA ACC GGG GAG TCC 1432  
 Arg Pro Lys Asn Gly Val Ile Asn Gly Val Val Pro Thr Gly Glu Ser 405  
 395 400

TCA CCT GGA GAC TAC TCT TAGAAGGGAG CCCTGACCCC TTTGGAGTTG 1480  
 Ser Pro Gly Asp Tyr Ser 415  
 410

TGATTTCTTT ATTGTCGGAC GAGCTAAGTG AAGGCAGGT AAGATAGTAG CAATCGGTAG 1540

ATTGTGTAGT TTGTTTGCTG CTTTTTCACG ATGGCTCTCG TGTATAATAT CATGCTCTGT 1600

CTTCTTTGTA TCCTCTTCTT CGCATGTTCC GGGTTGATTC ATACATTATA TTCTTTCTAT 1660

TTGTTTGAAG GCGAGTAGCG GGTGTGAATT ATTTATTTTG TCATTACAAT GTCGTTTAAC 1720

TTTTCAAATG AAACACTTA TGTC 1744

FIG. 6E

22|39

CTGGATACCA TTTTCCCTGC GAAAAAAC ATG GTG GCT GCT GCA GCA AGT TCC	52
Met Val Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser	
1	5
GCA TTC TTC CCT CCT GTT CCA GCC CCG GGA GCC TCC CCT AAA CCC GGG AAG	100
Ala Phe Phe Pro Val Pro Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Pro Lys Pro Gly Lys	
10 15 20	
TTC GGA AAT TGG CCC TCG AGC TTG AGC CCT TCC TTC AAG CCC AAG TCA	148
Phe Gly Asn Trp Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Pro Ser Phe Lys Pro Lys Ser	
25 30 35 40	
ATC CCC AAT GGC GGA TTT CAG GTT AAG GCA AAT GAC AGC GCC CAT CCA	196
Ile Pro Asn Gly Gly Phe Gln Val Lys Ala Asn Asp Ser Ala His Pro	
45 50 55	
AAG GCT AAC GGT TCT GCA GTT AGT CTA AAG TCT GGC AGC CTC AAC ACT	244
Lys Ala Asn Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Leu Lys Ser Gly Ser Leu Asn Thr	
60 65 70	
CAG GAG GAC ACT TCG TCG TCC CCT CCT CCT CGG ACT TTC CTT CAC CAG	292
Gln Glu Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Pro Pro Pro Arg Thr Phe Leu His Gln	
75 80 85	

**FIG. 7A**

23/39

TTG CCT GAT TGG AGT AGG CTT CTG ACT GCA ATC ACG ACC GTG TTC GTG	340
Leu Pro Asp Trp Ser Arg Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile Thr Thr Val Phe Val	
90 95 100	
AAA TCT AAG AGG CCT GAC ATG CAT GAT CGG AAA TCC AAG AGG CCT GAC	388
Lys Ser Lys Arg Pro Asp Met His Asp Arg Lys Ser Lys Arg Pro Asp	
105 110 115 120	
ATG CTG GTG GAC TCG TTT GGG TTG GAG AGT ACT GTT CAG GAT GGG CTC	436
Met Leu Val Asp Ser Phe Gly Leu Glu Ser Thr Val Gln Asp Gly Leu	
125 130 135	
GTG TTC CGA CAG AGT TTT TCG ATT AGG TCT TAT GAA ATA GGC ACT GAT	484
Val Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Ser Ile Arg Ser Tyr Glu Ile Gly Thr Asp	
140 145 150	
CGA ACG GCC TCT ATA GAG ACA CTT ATG AAC CAC TTG CAG GAA ACA TCT	532
Arg Thr Ala Ser Ile Glu Thr Leu Met Asn His Leu Gln Glu Thr Ser	
155 160 165	
CTC AAT CAT TGT AAG AGT ACC GGT ATT CTC CTT GAC GGC TTC GGT CGT	580
Leu Asn His Cys Lys Ser Thr Gly Ile Leu Leu Asp Gly Phe Gly Arg	
170 175 180	

FIG. 7B

24/39

ACT CTT GAG ATG TGT AAA AGG GAC CTC ATT TGG GTG GTA ATA AAA ATG	628
Thr Leu Glu Met Cys Lys Arg Asp Leu Ile Trp Val Val Ile Lys Met	200
185	
190	
195	
CAG ATC AAG GTG AAT CGC TAT CCA GCT TGG GGC GAT ACT GTC GAG ATC	676
Gln Ile Lys Val Asn Arg Tyr Pro Ala Trp Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Ile	215
205	
210	
AAT ACC CGG TTC TCC CGG TTG GGG AAA ATC GGT ATG GGT CGC GAT TGG	724
Asn Thr Arg Phe Ser Arg Leu Gly Lys Ile Gly Met Gly Arg Asp Trp	230
220	
225	
CTA ATA AGT GAT TGC AAC ACA GGA GAA ATT CTT GTA AGA GCT ACG AGC	772
Leu Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Thr Gly Glu Ile Leu Val Arg Ala Thr Ser	245
235	
240	
GCG TAT GCC ATG ATG AAT CAA AAG ACG AGA AGA CTC TCA AAA CTT CCA	820
Ala Tyr Ala Met Met Asn Gln Lys Thr Arg Arg Leu Ser Lys Leu Pro	260
250	
255	
TAC GAG GTT CAC CAG GAG ATA GTG CCT CTT TTT GTC GAC TCT CCT GTC	868
Tyr Glu Val His Gln Glu Ile Val Pro Leu Phe Val Asp Ser Pro Val	280
265	
270	

FIG. 7C



25/39

ATT GAA GAC AGT GAT CTG AAA GTG CAT AAG TTT AAA GTG AAG ACT GGT	916
Ile Glu Asp Ser Asp Leu Lys Val His Lys Phe Lys Val Lys Thr Gly	285 290 295
GAT TCC ATT CAA AAG GGT CTA ACT CCG GGG TGG AAT GAC TTG GAT GTC	964
Asp Ser Ile Gln Lys Gly Leu Thr Pro Gly Trp Asn Asp Leu Asp Val	300 305 310
AAT CAG CAC GTA AGC AAC GTG AAG TAC ATT GGG TGG ATT CTC GAG AGT	1012
Asn Gln His Val Ser Asn Val Lys Tyr Ile Gly Trp Ile Leu Glu Ser	315 320 325
ATG CCA ACA GAA GTT TTG GAG ACC CAG GAG CTA TGC TCT CTC GCC CTT	1060
Met Pro Thr Glu Val Leu Glu Thr Gln Glu Leu Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu	330 335 340
GAA TAT AGG CGG GAA TGC GGA AGG GAC AGT GTG CTG GAG TCC GTG ACC	1108
Glu Tyr Arg Arg Glu Cys Gly Arg Asp Ser Val Leu Glu Ser Val Thr	345 350 355 360
GCT ATG GAT CCC TCA AAA GTT GGA GTC CGT TCT CAG TAC CAG CAC CTT	1156
Ala Met Asp Pro Ser Lys Val Gly Val Arg Ser Gln Tyr Gln His Leu	365 370 375

FIG. 7D

26/39

CTG CCG CTT GAG GAT GGG ACT GCT ATC GTG AAC GGT GCA ACT GAG TGG 1204  
Leu Arg Leu Glu Asp Gly Thr Ala Ile Val Asn Gly Ala Thr Glu Trp 390  
380 385

CGG CCG AAG AAT GCA GGA GCT AAC GGG GCG ATA TCA ACG GGA AAG ACT 1252  
Arg Pro Lys Asn Ala Gly Ala Asn Gly Ala Ile Ser Thr Gly Lys Thr 405  
395 400

TCA AAT GGA AAC TCG GTC TCT TAGAAGTGTC TCGGAACCCCT TCCGAGATGT 1303  
Ser Asn Gly Asn Ser Val Ser 415  
410

GCATTTCCTTT TCTCCCTTTTC ATTTTGTGGT GAGCTGAAAG AAGAGCATGT CGTTGCAATC 1363

AGTAAATTGT GTAGTTCGTT TTTCGGCTTTG CTTCGCTCCT TTGTATAATA ATATGGTCAG 1423

TCGTCCTTTGT ATCATTTTCAT GTTTTCAGTT TATTACGCC ATATAATTTT T 1474

FIG. 7E

27/39

GGCACGAGAA ACATGGTGGC TGCCGCAGCA AGTTCTGCA TCTTCTCCGT TCCAACCCCG 60  
GGAATCTCCC CTAACCCCGG GAAGTTCGGT AATGGTGGCT TTCAGGTAA GGCAACGCC 120  
AATGCCCATC CTAGTCTAAA GTCTGGCAGC CTCGAGACTG AAGATGACAC TTCATCGTCG 180  
TCCCCCTCCTC CTCGGACTTT CATTAACCAG TTGCCCGACT GGAGTATGCT TCTGTCCGCA 240  
ATCACGACTA TCTTCGGGGC AGCTGAGAAG CAGTGGATGA TGCTTGATAG GAAATCTAAG 300  
NAGACCCGAC ATGCTCATGG CAACCGTTTG GGGTTGACAG TATTGTTTTCAG GATGGGGTTT 360  
TTTTTCAGACA GAGTTTTTCG ATTAGATCTT ACGAAATAGG CGCTGATCGA ACAACCTCAA 420  
TAGAGACGCT GATGAACATG TTCCAGGAAA CGTCTTTGAA TCATTGTAAG AGTAACGGTC 480  
TTCTCAAATGA CGGCTTTGGT CGCACTCCTG AGATGTGTAA GAAGGGCCTC ATTTGGGTGG 540  
TTACGAAAT GCAGGTCGAG GTGAATCGCT ATCCTATTG GSGTGATTCT ATCGAAGTCA 600  
ATACTTGGGT CTCCGAGTCG GGNAAAANC GGTATGGGTC GTGATTGGCT GATAAGTGAT 660

FIG.8A

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TGCAGTACAG GAGNAAATTC TTGTAAGAGC AACGAGCGTG TGGGCTATGA TGAATCAAAA 720

GACGAGAAGA TTGTCAAAAT TTCCATTTGA GGTTCGACAA GAGATAGCGC CTAATTTTGT 780

CGACTCTGTT CCTGTCAATG AAGACGATCG AAAATTACAC AAGCTTGATG TGAAGACGGG 840

TGATTCCATT CACAATGGTC TAACTCCAAG GTGGAATGAC TTGGATGTCA ATCAGCACGT 900

TAAACAATGTG AAATACATTG GGTGGATTCT CAAGAGTGTT CCAACAGATG TTTTGTGGGC 960

CCAGGAGCTA TGIGGA 976

FIG. 8B

29/39

GAATTCGGCA CGAGTCTCTC TCTCTCTCTC TCTCTCTCTC TCTCTCTCTC 60  
TCTCCCCAAC GAAATTTCAA TTCCATTAGC TGTGACAAA AACAGCTGAA GATCACAAAT 120  
TTGTTCTCAG AGGAAGAAAA GGAAGGAAGG AAGGAAGGAG GAGGAAGCCA TTGTGGGCAA 180  
TATTTGATCG GTGGATCCTT TCCTCCCGCT CGTTGAAAGA CAATGGTGGC TACCGCTGCA 240  
AGCTCTGCAT TCTTCCCCGT GTCGTCCCCG GTCACCTCCT CTAGACCAGG AAAGCCCGGA 300  
AATGGTTCAT CGAGCTTCAG CCCCATCAAG CCCAAATTG TCGCCAATGG CGGGTTGCAG 360  
GTTAAGGCAA ACGCCAGTGC CCTCCTAAG ATCAATGGTT CCTCGGTGG TCTAAAGTCC 420  
TGCAGTCTCA AGACTCAGGA AGACACTCCT TCGGCCCCCTG CTCCACGGAC TTTTATCAAC 480  
CAGTTGCCCTG ATTGGAGTAT GCTTCTTGCT GCAATTACTA CTGTCTTCTT GGCAGCAGAG 540  
AAGCAGTGGA TGATGCTTGA TTGGAAACCT AAGAGGCCTG ACATGCTTGT GGACCCGTTT 600  
GGATTGGGAA GTATTGTCCA GCATGGGCTT GTGTTCAGGC AGAATTTTTC GATTAGGTCC 660

FIG.9A

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TATGAAATAG GCGCTGATCG CACTGCGTCT ATAGAGACGG TGAATGAACCA CTTGCAGGAA 720  
ACGGCTCTCA ATCATGTTAA GAGTGGGGG CTTATGAATG ACGGCTTTGG TCGTACTCCT 780  
GAGATGTATA AAAAGGACCT TATTTGGGTT GTCGCGAAAA TGCAGGTCAT GGTAAACCGC 840  
TATCCTACTT GGGGTGACAC AGTTGAAGTG AATACTGGG TTGCCAAGTC AGGAAAAAAT 900  
GGTATGCGTC GTGATTGGCT CATAAGTGAT TGTAATACAG GAGAAATTCT TACTAGAGCA 960  
TCAAGCGTGT GGGTCATGAT GAATCAAAAG ACAAGAAGAT TGTCAAAAAT TCCAGATGAG 1020  
GTTGCGCATG AGATTGAGCC TCATTTTGTG GACTCTCCTC CCGTCATTGA AGACGATGAC 1080  
CGAAAACTTC CCAAGCTGGA TGACAAGACT GCTGACTCCA TCCGCAAGGG TCTAACTCCG 1140  
AAGTGGAATG ACTTGGAATG CAATCAGCAC GTCAACAACG TGAAGTACAT CGGGTGGATT 1200  
CTTGAGAGTA CTCCACAAGA AGTTCTGGAG ACCCAGGAGC TATGTTCCCT TACCCCTGGAA 1260

FIG. 9B

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TACAGGCGG AATGCGGAAG GGAGAGGGTG CTGGAGTCCC TCACTGCTGC GGACCCCTCT 1320  
GGAAAGGGCT TTGGGTCCCA GTTCCAGCAC CTCTGAGGC TTGAGGATGG AGGGGAGATT 1380  
GTGAAGGGGA GAACTGAGTG GCGACCAAAG ACTGCAGGTA TCAATGGGGC GATACCATCC 1440  
GGGAGACCT CACCTGGAGA CTCCTAGAAG GGAGCCCCTGG TCCCTTTGGA GTTCTGCTTT 1500  
CTTTATGGTC GGATGAGCTG AGTGAAGTGC AGGTAAGGTA GTAGCAATCG GTAGATTGTT 1560  
TAGTTTGTTT GCTGTTTTTT ACTCCGGCTC TCTTTTATAA TGTCATGGTC TCATTGTAT 1620  
CCTCACATGT TTCGGGTGA TTTATACAAT ATATTATTTC TATTTGTTTC 1670

FIG. 9C

32/39

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GGCAGGAGTG CCTCTTCTCC ATCTCGTCCT CCCACATAC TGAGCCACCC AGAGAGAGAA 60

CCCAGCCGCT GTTCCCTCGG AA ATG TTG AAG CTT TCT TGC AAT GCC GCC ACC 112
      Met Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Asn Ala Ala Thr
      1      5      10

GAC CAG ATT CTG TCG TCG GCC GTG GCT CAA ACC GCA TTA TGG GGT CAA 160
Asp Gln Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Val Ala Gln Thr Ala Leu Trp Gly Gln
      15      20      25

CCC AGA AAC AGA TCC TTT TCA ATG TCC GCC CGG AGA AGG GGA GCC GTT 208
Pro Arg Asn Arg Ser Phe Ser Met Ser Ala Arg Arg Gly Ala Val
      30      35      40      45

TGC TGC GCG CCT CCA GCT GCT GGA AAG CCC CCT GCC ATG ACC GCT GTT 256
Cys Cys Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Gly Lys Pro Pro Ala Met Thr Ala Val
      50      55

ATC CCA AAA GAC GGG GTG GCC TCG TCC GGG TCC GGC AGC CTG GCC GAC 304
Ile Pro Lys Asp Gly Val Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Leu Ala Asp
      60      65      70

CAG CTG AGG CTC GGG AGC CGT ACG CAG AAT GGG CTG TCG TAC ACG GAG 352
Gln Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Arg Thr Gln Asn Gly Leu Ser Tyr Thr Glu
      75      80      85      90

```

FIG. 10A



33|39

AAG TTC ATT GTC AGG TGC TAC GAG GTC GGT ATT AAC AAG ACA GCC ACT	400
Lys Phe Ile Val Arg Cys Tyr Glu Val Gly Ile Asn Lys Thr Ala Thr	105
	95
	100
	110
GTC GAA ACC ATG GCC AAT CTC TTG CAG GAA GTA GGT TGT AAC CAT GCT	448
Val Glu Thr Met Ala Asn Leu Leu Gln Glu Val Gly Cys Asn His Ala	120
	115
	130
CAG AGT GTT GGA TTC TCA ACT GAC GGG TTT GCG ACG CCT ACC ATG	496
Gln Ser Val Gly Phe Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Met	135
	125
	140
AGG AAA TTG AAT CTG ATA TGG GTT ACT GCT CGA ATG CAC ATA GAA ATT	544
Arg Lys Leu Asn Leu Ile Trp Val Thr Ala Arg Met His Ile Glu Ile	150
	145
	160
TAT AAG TAC CCA GCA TGG AGT GAT GTG GTT GAA ATC GAG ACT TGG TGC	592
Tyr Lys Tyr Pro Ala Trp Ser Asp Val Val Glu Ile Glu Thr Trp Cys	170
	155
	165
CAA AGT GAA GGA AGA ATC GGA ACA AGA AGG GAT TGG ATT CTC AAG GAT	640
Gln Ser Glu Gly Arg Ile Gly Thr Arg Arg Asp Trp Ile Leu Lys Asp	185
	175
	180

FIG. 10B

34/39

TAT GGT AAT GGT GAA GTT ATT GGA AGA GCC ACA AGC AAG TGG GTG ATG	688
Tyr Gly Asn Gly Glu Val Ile Gly Arg Ala Thr Ser Lys Trp Val Met	190 200
ATG AAC CAG AAC ACT AGA CGA CTC CAA AAA GTT GAT TCC GTT CGA	736
Met Asn Gln Asn Thr Arg Arg Leu Gln Lys Val Asp Asp Ser Val Arg	205 210 215
GAA GAG TAT ATG GTT TTC TGT CCA CGC GAA CCA AGG TTA TCA TTT CCT	784
Glu Glu Tyr Met Val Phe Cys Pro Arg Glu Pro Arg Leu Ser Phe Pro	220 225 230
GAA GAG AAC AAT CGG AGT TTG AGA AAA ATA TCT AAA TTG GAA GAT CCT	832
Glu Glu Asn Asn Arg Ser Leu Arg Lys Ile Ser Lys Leu Glu Asp Pro	235 240 245 250
GCT GAG TAT TCG AGA CTT GGT CTT ACG CCT AGA AGA GCT GAT CTG GAT	880
Ala Glu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Arg Arg Ala Asp Leu Asp	255 260 265
ATG AAC CAG CAT GTC AAC AAC GTT GCT TAC ATA GGT TGG GCT CTG GAG	928
Met Asn Gln His Val Asn Asn Val Ala Tyr Ile Gly Trp Ala Leu Glu	270 275 280

FIG. 10C

35 / 39

AGT GTA CCT CAA GAA ATA ATC GAC TCT TAT GAG CTG GAA ACT ATC ACT 976  
 Ser Val Pro Gln Glu Ile Ile Asp Ser Tyr Glu Leu Glu Thr Ile Thr 295  
 285 290  
  
 CTG GAC TAC AGA AGA GAA TGC CAA CAG GAT GAC GTA GTC GAT TCG CTC 1024  
 Leu Asp Tyr Arg Arg Glu Cys Gln Gln Asp Val Val Asp Ser Leu 310  
 300 305  
  
 ACC AGT GTT CTG TCA GAT GAG GAA TCA GGA ACA TTA CCA GAG CTC AAG 1072  
 Thr Ser Val Leu Ser Asp Glu Glu Ser Gly Thr Leu Pro Glu Leu Lys 325  
 315 320  
  
 GGA ACA AAT GGA TCT GCA TCC ACC CCA CTG AAA CGT GAC CAT GAT GGC 1120  
 Gly Thr Asn Gly Ser Ala Ser Thr Pro Leu Lys Arg Asp His Asp Gly 340  
 335  
  
 TCT CGC CAG TTC TTG CAC TTG CTG AGG CTC TCC CCC GAC GGG CTA GAA 1168  
 Ser Arg Gln Phe Leu His Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser Pro Asp Gly Leu Glu 355  
 350  
  
 ATA AAC CGT GGC CGA ACT GAA TGG AGA AAG AAA TCC ACG AAA 1210  
 Ile Asn Arg Gly Arg Thr Glu Trp Arg Lys Lys Ser Thr Lys 370  
 365 375  
  
 TAGAGGAGTC TCTTACATCC TGCCCACTCTG GTTTGATCTG CATATGGTAT TTTCCTTGC 1270  
 ACGCTTTTGC TTCCTGTGTTA TTTCAGTTTG ATTACGACC 1310

FIG. 10D

36|39

GCTCGCCTCC CACATTTTCT TCTTCGATCC CGAAAAG ATG TTG AAG CTC TCG TGT 55  
 Met Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys  
 1 5

AAT GCG ACT GAT AAG TTA CAG ACC CTC TTC TCG CAT TCT CAT CAA CCG 103  
 Asn Ala Thr Asp Lys Leu Gln Thr Leu Phe Ser His Ser His Gln Pro  
 10 15 20

GAT CCG GCA CAC CGG AGA ACC GTC TCC TCC GTG TCG TGC TCT CAT CTG 151  
 Asp Pro Ala His Arg Arg Thr Val Ser Ser Val Ser Cys Ser His Leu  
 25 30 35

AGG AAA CCG GTT CTC GAT CCT TTG CGA GCG ATC GTA TCT GCT GAT CAA 199  
 Arg Lys Pro Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Arg Ala Ile Val Ser Ala Asp Gln  
 40 45 50

GGA AGT GTG ATT CGA GCA GAA CAA GGT TTG GGC TCA CTC GCG GAT CAG 247  
 Gly Ser Val Ile Arg Ala Glu Gln Gly Leu Gly Ser Leu Ala Asp Gln  
 55 60 65 70

CTC CGA TTG GGT AGC TTG ACG GAG GAT GGT TTG TCG TAT AAG GAG AAG 295  
 Leu Arg Leu Gly Ser Leu Thr Glu Asp Gly Leu Ser Tyr Lys Glu Lys  
 75 80 85

TTC ATC GTC AGA TCC TAC GAA GTG GGG AGT AAC AAG ACC GCC ACT GTC 343  
 Phe Ile Val Arg Ser Tyr Glu Val Gly Ser Asn Lys Thr Ala Thr Val  
 90 95 100

FIG. 11A

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GAA ACC GTC GCT AAT CTT TTG CAG GAG GTG GGA TGT AAT CAT GCG CAG Glu Thr Val Ala Asn Leu Leu Gln Glu Val Gly Cys Asn His Ala Gln 105 110 115	391
AGC GTT GGA TTC TCG ACT GAT GGG TTT GCG ACA ACA CCG ACC ATG AGG Ser Val Gly Phe Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Met Arg 120 125 130	439
AAA CTG CAT CTC ATT TGG GTC ACT GCG AGA ATG CAT ATA GAG ATC TAC Lys Leu His Leu Ile Trp Val Thr Ala Arg Met His Ile Glu Ile Tyr 135 140 145 150	487
AAG TAC CCT GCT TGG GGT GAT GTG GTT GAG ATA GAG ACA TGG TGT CAG Lys Tyr Pro Ala Trp Gly Asp Val Val Glu Ile Glu Thr Trp Cys Gln 155 160 165	535
AGT GAA GGA AGG ATC GGG ACT AGG CGT GAT TGG ATT CTT AAG GAT GTT Ser Glu Gly Arg Ile Gly Thr Arg Arg Asp Trp Ile Leu Lys Asp Val 170 175 180	583
GCT ACG GGT GAA GTC ACT GGC CGT GCT ACA AGC AAG TGG GTG ATG ATG Ala Thr Gly Glu Val Thr Gly Arg Ala Thr Ser Lys Trp Val Met Met 185 190 195	631
AAC CAA GAC ACA AGA CGG CTT CAG AAA GTT TCT GAT GAT GTT CGG GAC Asn Gln Asp Thr Arg Arg Leu Gln Lys Val Ser Asp Asp Val Arg Asp 200 205 210	679

FIG. 11B

GAG TAC TTG GTC TTC TGT CCT AAA GAA CTC AGA TTA GCA TTT CCT GAG Glu Tyr Leu Val Phe Cys Pro Lys Glu Leu Arg Leu Ala Phe Pro Glu 215 220 225 230	727
GAG AAT AAC AGA AGC TTG AAG AAA ATT CCG AAA CTC GAA GAT CCA GCT Glu Asn Asn Arg Ser Leu Lys Lys Ile Pro Lys Leu Glu Asp Pro Ala 235 240 245	775
CAG TAT TCG ATG ATT GGG CTT AAG CCT AGA CGA GCT GAT CTC GAC ATG Gln Tyr Ser Met Ile Gly Leu Lys Pro Arg Arg Ala Asp Leu Asp Met 250 255 260	823
AAC CAG CAT GTC AAT AAT GTC ACC TAT ATT GGA TGG GTT CTT GAG AGC Asn Gln His Val Asn Asn Val Thr Tyr Ile Gly Trp Val Leu Glu Ser 265 270 275	871
ATA CCT CAA GAG ATT GTA GAC ACG CAC GAA CTT CAG GTC ATA ACT CTG Ile Pro Gln Glu Ile Val Asp Thr His Glu Leu Gln Val Ile Thr Leu 280 285 290	919
GAT TAC AGA AGA GAA TGT CAA CAA GAC GAT GTG GTG GAT TCA CTC ACC Asp Tyr Arg Arg Glu Glu Cys Gln Gln Asp Asp Val Val Asp Ser Leu Thr 295 300 305 310	967
ACT ACC ACC TCA GAG ATT GGT GGG ACC AAT GGC TCT GCA TCA TCA GGC Thr Thr Thr Ser Glu Ile Gly Gly Thr Asn Gly Ser Ala Ser Ser Gly 315 320 325	1015

FIG. 11C

ACA CAG GGG CAA AAC GAT AGC CAG TTC TTA CAT CTC TTA AGG CTG TCT 1063  
Thr Gln Gly Gln Asn Asp Ser Gln Phe Leu His Leu Leu Arg Leu Ser  
330 335 340

GGA GAC GGT CAG GAG ATC AAC CGC GGG ACA ACC CTG TGG AGA AAG AAG 1111  
Gly Asp Gly Gln Glu Ile Asn Arg Gly Thr Thr Leu Trp Arg Lys Lys  
345 350 355

CCC TCC AAT CTC TAAGCCATT CGTCTTAAG TTTCCTCTAT CTGTGTCGCT 1163  
Pro Ser Asn Leu  
360

CGATGCTTCA CGAGTCTAGT CAGGTCTCAT TTTTTCAT CTAAATTGG GTTAGACTAG 1223

AGAACTGGAA TTATTGGAAT TTATGAGTTT TCGTTCTTGT TTCTGTACAA ATCTTGAGGA 1283

TTGAAGCCAA ACCCATTTCA TCCT 1307

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FIG. 11D

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PC1/US 93/10814

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 5 C12N15/55 C07K15/00 C12N9/16 A01H5/10 C12N5/10  
C12N15/82

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 5 C12N C07K A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,91 16421 (CALGENE, INC.) 31 October 1991 cited in the application	1,3-6
Y	see page 17, line 11 - page 18, line 28; examples 9-11, 14 and 15; page 88, line 25 - page 91, line 6; page 98, line 22 - page 99, line 11; and claims.	2,7
X	WO,A,92 11373 (E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY) 9 July 1992 see page 10, line 27 - page 12, line 10; page 22, line 22 - page 23, line 31; Examples 6, 7 and 10; and claims.	1-6,12, 13,15-30

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*A\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 September 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

28. 11. 94

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Authorized officer

Yeats, S



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 93/10814

## C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SCIENCE vol. 257 , 1992 pages 72 - 74 T.A. VOELKER ET AL.; 'Fatty acid biosynthesis redirected to medium chains in transgenic oilseed plants' see whole document.	12, 13, 16-18, 21-27, 30
Y	---	7, 15, 19, 20, 28, 29
X	US, A, 5 147 792 (CALGENE, INC.) 15 September 1992	8, 10, 31-33, 35, 36 9, 11, 34
Y	see column 2, lines 52-64, column 7, lines 15-28, column 9, lines 29-39 and claims.	
Y	---	15, 19, 20, 28, 29
Y	BIOL. CHEM. HOPPE-SEYLER vol. 372 , 1991 pages 528 - 529 P. DÖRMANN ET AL.; 'Acyl-ACP thioesterases(s) for the cleavage of medium- and long-chain acyl-ACPs in Cuphea lanceolata seeds' see whole document.	
Y	---	2
Y	A. HELLYER AND A. SLABAS 'Plant Lipid Biochemistry, Structure and Utilization (P.J. Quinn, ed.), pages 157-158' 1990 , PORTLAND PRESS , LONDON see whole document.	
Y	---	9, 11, 34
Y	J. BIOL. CHEM. vol. 263 , 1988 pages 13393 - 13399 C.M. MIYAMOTO ET AL.; 'Organization of the lux structural genes of Vibrio harveyi' cited in the application see abstract	
Y	---	9, 11, 34
P, X	TIBTECH vol. 7, no. 1989 pages 122 - 126 J.F. BATTEY ET AL.; 'Genetic engineering for plant oils: potential and limitations' see page 125.	
P, X	---	1-6
P, X	WO, A, 93 18158 (UNILEVER) 16 September 1993 see page 3, line 18 - page 8, line 12 and Examples 2-4.	
P, X	---	12-30
P, X	WO, A, 92 20236 (CALGENE, INC.) 26 November 1992 cited in the application see Examples 1, 2 and 5, Figure 12 and Claims.	
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US93/10814

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This International search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see annex

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/210

- 1.- claims 1-7: A DNA construct comprising a structural gene encoding a plant long-chain-preferring acyl-SCP thioesterase in the antisense orientation.
- 2.- claims 8-11, 31-36: a DNA construct comprising a non-plant structural gene encoding a medium-chain-preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase under control of a plant promoter.
- 3.- claims 12-30: A DNA construct comprising a plant structural gene encoding a medium-chain-preferring acyl-ACP thioesterase.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 93/10814

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9116421	31-10-91	US-A- 5298421 US-A- 5344771 EP-A- 0480024 US-A- 5304481	29-03-94 06-09-94 15-04-92 19-04-94
WO-A-9211373	09-07-92	AU-A- 9116191 EP-A- 0563191	22-07-92 06-10-93
US-A-5147792	15-09-92	NONE	
WO-A-9318158	16-09-93	NONE	
WO-A-9220236	26-11-92	EP-A- 0557469	01-09-93